FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

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REPORTAGE ON REACTION TO DEATH OF ENVER HOXHA

Death Announcement Published

AU150745 [Editorial Report] Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT on 11 April 1985 includes one extra page as a supplement headlined "Profound Grief of the Party and All the Albanian People" -- "Our Beloved Leader Comrade Enver Hoxha Has Died," across the entire page, which has a black strip border. A 7-x 9-inch picture of Enver Hoxha is on the right center of the page. The announcement by the AWP CC Committee is printed in bold print. Under Hoxha's picture the newspaper carries the decision on the creation of the funeral commission and the medical bulletin. Apart from the one-page supplement, the 11 April issue of ZERI I POPULLIT is a normal one, including news and articles.

The same announcement, in the same format as aforementioned, makes up the front page of the ZERI I POPULLIT 12 April issue. Page two of the newspaper carries first reports from Tirana, Gjirokaster, and Diber Districts on the grief of the people, as well as the decision on national mourning and the announcement on funeral arrangements. The rest of the newspaper contains normal domestic and foreign news.

Page one of the 12 April issue of BASHKIMI is identical to ZERI I POPULLIT. Page two contains first reports on the reaction of the people, the decision on national mourning, and the announcement on funeral arrangements, as well as, on page 2, a 3-x 7-inch photograph showing cadets at the Enver Hoxha Higher Military School gathered to listen to the news announcing the leader's death. Pages three and four contain normal news and articles.

No Foreign Delegations Allowed

AU121759 Tirana ATA English 1750 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] Tirana, April 12 (ATA) -- A number of countries have expressed their desire to send official delegations to pay homages to and attend the funeral ceremony of Comrade Enver Hoxha, outstanding leader of the party and Albanian people. In the name of the Central Committee of the PLA, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and the council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, the commission extends to them its sincere thanks for their sentiments of sympathy and respect and makes known that the presence of foreign state delegations on such occasions is not compatible with the practice of our state.

Diplomats Lay Wreath

AU121758 Tirana ATA in English 1752 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] Tirana, April 12 (ATA) -- The diplomatic corps accredited to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania laid a wreath and paid homages today to the coffin with the body of the outstanding leader of the party and Albanian people, Comrade Enver Hoxha, placed in the seat of the Presidium of the People's Assembly.

Kremlin Condolences Returned

AU121925 Paris AFP in English 1843 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] Vienna, April 12 (AFP) -- The Albanian communist party has returned a message of condolences from the Kremlin as "unacceptable" for the death of leader Enver Hoxha, an Albanian Embassy spokesman said here tonight.

The Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party sent the message yesterday after Albania lost its orthodox Stalinist leader of four decades.

Albania broke off relations with the Soviet Union in 1960 after Nikita Khruschev hit out at the harsh repression of Josef Stalin. Mr. Hoxha was a devout follower of Stalin whose attempts to form a pure communist state led Albania to become one of the world's most isolated nations.

Meanwhile, the committee organising the funeral for Monday expressed its "sincere thanks" to countries who asked to send a delegation to the burial, the Albanian news agency ATA reported from Tirana. No foreign delegations will be allowed to attend the funeral. Their presence "is not compatible with the practices of the Albanian state." ATA said. No foreign delegations attended the funeral in 1980 of Albanian Communist Party Central Committee Secretary Hisni Kapo.

Leaders Pay Respects

AU121152 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1000 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] This day, burdened by yesterday's sad announcement of the death of our beloved leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha, began with homages paid by the working masses to their dear and unforgettable leader. The bier with Comrade Enver's body was placed in the hall of the People's Assembly Presidium and surrounded by wreaths at 0900 today. A portrait of Comrade Enver adorns the hall.

The party and state leaders, Comrades Ramiz Alia, Adil Carcani, Hajredin Celiku, Hekuran Isai, Lenka Cuko, Manush Myftiu, Muho Asllani, Pali Miska, Rita Marko, Simon Stefani, Besnik Bekteshi, Foto Cami, Llambi Gegprifti, Prokop Murra, Qirjako Mikhali; Vangjel Cerrava, AWP Central Committee secretary; and AWP Central Committee members Haki Toska, Shefqet Peci, Spiro Koleka, and Pilo Peristeri, enter the hall and form a guard of honor. They stand silently by Comrade Enver's body, with great sadness and great respect for the distinguished leader of the party, great teacher, and dear son of all the people.

Homage is also paid by Comrade Nexhmije Hoxha, the children, and members of the family and relatives of Comrade Enver. They honor the memory of the husband, father, and the person nearest and dearest to them.

Members of the AWP Central Committee, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, the government, the Presidency of the General Council of the Albanian Democratic Front, officials from the AWP Central Committee apparatus, leading party and state cadres from the districts, representatives of mass organizations, and central departments and institutions also pay homage at the bier.

First Reaction

AU120940 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 12 Apr 85

["The Heart of the Party and People Beat With a Profound Grief for the Death of Our Respected Leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, April 12 /ATA/ -- Our entire people, communists and veterans, cooperativists and workers, intellectuals and militarymen, young boys and girls, old and young, learned with profound grief and sorrow of the death of the beloved leader of our party and people, Comrade Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the Central Committee of the PLA, chairman of the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania, general commander of our Armed Forces.

At these moments the heart of the party and people beats with a profound grief over the loss of the most beloved man of our hearts, the glorious son and leader, our respected comrade and teacher, Enver Hoxha. All the people, far and wide our socialist homeland, express their grief over this great loss and at the same time their determination and revolutionary readiness, to march always forward, united like a fist round the party, with the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha in mind and heart, on the road of socialism, to make Albania more powerful and prosperous.

-Always United Like a Fist Round the Party -

A deep sorrow befell the entire capital, yesterday. The people walked silently in the streets of Tirana, the red Tirana of the war and labour, where Comrade Enver Hoxha lived, fought and worked. There is deep grief in their hearts, their faces express the sorrow for the death of our beloved and glorious leader Comrade Enver Hoxha. In the doors of the streets of Tirana that stood always open for the commander and the communists grey-haired, mothers, veterans and children have tears in their eyes. 12 o clock. In all the collectives of the economic enterprises, institutions, agricultural cooperatives, military units and schools, the people listen in silence to the news over the radio. No one moves. Only the voice of the speaker is heard: On April 11, at 02.15 hours the heart of the beloved and glorious leader of our party and people, Comrade Enver Hoxha stopped beating...

Every cannot help bursting into tears.

It is a very bitter news for Peza of the first partisan shoots, for the Peza of historic conference.

Comrade Enver Hoxha has come many a time here in Peza and rejoiced over the flourishing of the region. Peza like all Albania is today closely linked round the party, strong and prosperous.

The warm meetings with Comrade Enver are indelible in the minds and hearts of the workers of the Enver Hoxha automobile and tractor combine. Veterans of the plants of the the combine were today among the youngsters. The shaking of hands of the workers was meaningful. Always united like a fist round the party. The deep sorrow should be turned into strength their oath is to carry forward the successes achieved by implementing always the valuable teachings of Comrade Enver.

The commander will be always among us, the loyal guards of the socialist homeland, the students of the Enver Hoxha United Higher Officers School said. The loss is rather great, but we, the sons of Enver, in these moments of grief, will close our ranks, increase the vigilance, consolidate further our unity. We shall keep aloft with honour the victorious banner of the school that bears the name of Comrade Enver Hoxha.

-Alive For ever in Our Hearts -

Gjirokaster the birthplace of the beloved leader of our party and people, Comrade Enver, the hearth where he was born, reared and trained for the road of revolution and socialism, like entire Albania, has a profound grief. The hearts of its good and dear people, with whom Comrade Enver Hoxha has sat cheek by jowl beat with a deep sorrow for the great loss of the most beloved man, the immortal son of Gjirokaster and all Albania.

The great love of Comrade Enver Hoxha for the birthplace and its people can also be seen in his very valuable advices and instructions which will remain for ever a source of inspiration and education for all the generations.

Comrade Enver Hoxha has spoken with love in Bodrishte, Sofratike, Libohove, at Rrapi i Mashkullores, he has had many talks in the families of the heroes, martyrs, common people, wherever he went, with children whom he has taken to his arms, with the mothers who have taken him to their breast.

The bitter news distressed us all, the people of Dropulli, who cherish a profound love and gratitude for the party, and the loving son of our heart, Comrade Enver Hoxha, said the chairman of the higher type agricultural cooperative of Sofratika, Ilia Selo. Thanks to the party and to the great care of Comrade Enver Hoxha, we the minority people emerged from death to life, from robbery to freedom, from darkness into light. In these moments, we, the people of Dropulli, linked like flesh to bone with the party, will turn the grief into force, will tighten our ranks round the party, will work with might and main to make our life even more prosperous.

- Grief Is Turned Into Force -

The people of Mat District, the miners, metal workers, cooperativists, school pupils and military men, gathered in groups round the radio sets and loudspeakers, listened in silence and with tears in their eyes to the bitter news about the death of Comrade Enver Hoxha. Each of them finds it difficult to speak out but the eyes and hearts of all speak much: The grief is great, the loss is grave. Comrade Enver Hoxha has taught us to turn grief into force. That is what we will do because our beloved leader left behind an immortal work which will inspire and guide us at every step of our life, this is the solemn oath taken by all.

- We Will Spare Nothing for the Good of the People and Homeland -

The news about the death of the beloved leader of our party and people, Comrade Enver Hoxha was unexpected and the grief was great for all the working people of Elbasan District. All the victories, all the successes achieved in this district over the years of socialist construction are linked with the work of Comrade Enver Hoxha.

Let us turn the grief into strength. That is what the party teaches us, this is what Comrade Enver Hoxha has taught us was the thought read in the eyes of everybody.

The achievements attained in the metallurgy giant, in the steel of the party metallurgical combine are a materialisation of the valuable teachings and instructions of Comrade Enver Hoxha. Therefore, as all the workers said, the life and work of Comrade Enver Hoxha, his valuable teachings will always serve as a guide for action. We will spare nothing for the good of the people and homeland. This is how Comrade Enver Hoxha taught us, this is what his life and work shows us. "By implementing the teachings of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha in the future, too, they said, we will score fresh successes, we will make Albania stronger and the life of the working people more prosperous. [no closing quotation mark]

- Our Oath Is Unanimous -

We will turn the grief into strength and mobilisation to implement, as always the political line of the party, the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha, this is the pledge of the mountainers of Kelmend and Dukagjin, of the builders of Enver Hoxha hydropower station, in Koman, the militarymen, the pupils, of all the inhabitants of the District of Shkodra. The grief for the death of Comrade Enver Hoxha is indescribable, but we will overcome it by tightening our ranks round the party, we will strengthen the unity, the foundations of which were laid by Comrade Enver Hoxha, we will work and fight like revolutionaries for the construction of socialism and the defence of the homeland.

We are happy to build the power station which bears the name of Comrade Enver Hoxha, said the builders and fitters of Enver Hoxha hydropower station of Koman. We will raise higher and bear with honour this name. Comrade Enver Hoxha will live for ever beloved, honoured and respected in the heart of all our commmunists and people. Throught his work and teachings he will always be close to us, will inspire us in the struggle and work for the good of the homeland and communism".

CC Honors Hoxha's Memory

AU131832 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Text] To honor the memory and deeds of Comrade Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee, chairman of the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania, supreme commander of the Armed Forces of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, and great and glorious leader of our party and people, the AWP Central Committee has decided:

1. to erect monuments to Comrade Enver Hoxha in the capital, Tirana, in his birthplace of Gjirokaster, and in the city of Korce;

2. Tirana University is to be renamed Enver Hoxha Tirana University;

3. the Young Pioneers organization is to be renamed "Enver's Pioneers";

4. Durres Port is to be renamed the "Enver Hoxha Port of Durres";

5. the agricultural enterprise of Plase in Korce District is to be renewed the "Enver Hoxha Agricultural Enterprise";

The Council of Ministers is entrusted with the implementation of this decision.

[Signed] The 11th AWP Central Committee Plenum
Tirana, 13 April 1985

Alia Elected First Secretary

AU131816 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 13 Apr 85

["Communique of the 11th AWP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] To honor and perpetuate the immortal name and deeds of the glorious leader of the party, Comrade Enver Hoxha, the 11th AWP Central Committee Plenum met today, 13 April 1985, at 1730. The plenum honored the memory of Comrade Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee. Comrade Ramiz Alia spoke at the plenum of the brilliant life and deeds of Comrade Enver Hoxha as a great revolutionary and Marxist-Leninist who loyally defended and developed the teachings of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin; as the founder, organizer, and leader of the party; as the organizer and strategist of the national liberation war and of the people's revolution; and as the creator and leader of the power of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the architect of the construction of socialism, the founder and supreme commander of our Armed Forces, and the dearest son and the greatest historical figure of our people and nation who devoted his entire life to the party, the people, the homeland, and the cause of communism.

The plenum adopted the appropriate decision to honor and perpetuate the life and deeds of Comrade Enver Hoxha.

The plenum unanimously elected Comrade Ramiz Alia as first secretary of the AWP Central Committee.

[Signed] The 11th AWP Central Committee Plenum
Tirana, 13 April 1985

Alia Addresses CC

AU132115 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2000 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Text] The 11th AWP Central Committee Plenum met this afternoon at 1730. Comrade Ramiz Alia delivered an important speech at the plenum. He said:

[Begin Alia recording] Dear comrades: All our people, all Albanian communists, all of us, are experiencing extraordinary pain and sadness. The people and the party have lost their dearest son, their great leader, their commander and teacher, Comrade Enver Hoxha, who, at the head of the party, brought prosperity and a new life to our dear country. We members of the Central Committee have lost our leader and the solicitude and affection of a brave man and the comrade who raised us, who patiently educated us one by one. We have lost the one who taught us how to love and to work for the people, how to work and fight for communism. This meeting of the Central Committee is being held to honor Comrade Enver Hoxha's memory and to pay tribute to his life and revolutionary deeds in the service of the people and the party, in the service of the cause of the homeland and socialism. It is the first meeting of a plenum in which Comrade Enver is not with us. Therefore, as a mark of honor and respect for our dear comrade, Enver Hoxha, let us rise and maintain 2 minutes silence. May Comrade Enver Hoxha live forever and be remembered with affection. [end recording]

The history of our people has had many distinguished names, Comrade Ramiz Alia went on to say. Many true fighters and patriots have made a lofty contribution to the country's progress, freedom, and independence. But Comrade Enver Hoxha occupies the major place as the greatest historical figure of the Albanian nation. Comrade Enver was the founder of our glorious party, the organizer of all the victories of our people.

Men like Enver Hoxha are rare in the history of nations. They are giants of thought and deed who are born from great revolutions. They make eras. Our people are rightly calling our era the era of the party. Through his distinguished and comprehensive deeds, Comrade Enver gave this ERA his name. Being at the head of the party since its founding, he strengthened it organizationally and tempered it ideologically and made it capable of successfully meeting the great historical deeds facing it. Comrade Enver made it a proletarian party of a Leninist type, resolute and bold, militant and undaunted in defending the interests of the people. Comrade Enver turned the party into an invincible revolutionary force that knew how to lead the people from one victory to the next in the national liberation struggle as well as in the country's socialist construction. The roots of the new Albania lie in the glorious national liberation struggle. Comrade Enver Hoxha is the organizer and heroic leader of the national liberation struggle and of our people's revolution. He traced the path of its organization and development in such a way as to surely lead the people to ultimate victory.

After the wartime period, Comrade Enver Hoxha gave the people two major weapons to ensure victory over the enemies, two instruments of the revolution that even today continue to be powerful weapons in the struggle for socialism and the country's defense. As a genuine Marxist and great strategist, it was clear to Comrade Enver that the people could not win, that freedom could not be secured without creating the organized political and military force of the movement. That is why he worked with all his might as an ardent communist to create the National Liberation Front, in which all Albanians who yearned for freedom and independence could be united. Comrade Enver was the organizer of the National Liberation Army. He was the supreme commander and led the Army in all its decisive tasks. Owing to the efforts of the General Staff and Comrade Enver Hoxha, our struggle was waged in an organized manner and in accordance with a well-thought out and conscious plan. This made it possible for our struggle to be waged correctly; this made it possible for its military operations be concluded successfully; this made it possible for our people to liberate the country by their own efforts and to continue the struggle against the Nazi occupiers also in Yugoslavia. The party and Comrade Enver gave the people power even in wartime, through the national liberation councils. The emergence of the people in the lead throughout the country, the creation of people's power marked the successful crowning of the revolution. If the people are at the head of the country this is due to the ideopolitical clarity of Comrade Enver, who knew how to unmask the enemies' plans, who resolutely rejected the actions of the opportunists and the conspiracies of other enemies.

Comrade Enver Hoxha was the architect of the new Socialist Albania. To him goes the major credit for working out the program of socialist construction that led the country out of darkness into light, which created the conditions for the life of the working people to be continually improved. The program drafted by the party led by Comrade Enver for the construction of socialism was a creative implementation of the teachings of Marxism-Leninism. When we cast our eyes back and look at the road we have traversed and at the successes and the magnificent victories achieved, the great force of the solutions given by the party and Comrade Enver to the problems that emerged becomes even clearer.

In these 4 decades of our free life, Albania has gone through several revolutions, which we call revolutionary transformations, such as those in the fields of the economy, culture, ideology, and other fields. In each of these fields, what lies at the foundation of the party's struggle, of the struggle of the workers class and all the working masses, have been and remain the programmatic directives of Comrade Enver, his Marxist-Leninist teachings, which have corresponded with Albanian reality and the demands of our development. Under the party's leadership, headed by Comrade Enver, our country has changed its image completely in a very short time. It has been transformed into an advanced country with a multifaceted and modern industry and agriculture capable of meeting the needs of the people at an ever-rising level. A profound ideological and cultural revolution has been carried out in our country.

Comrade Enver was the inspirer and most active fighter in this revolution. Education at all levels developed under his direct stimulation and solicitude. Our higher educational system was created in which all the higher cadres needed for all sectors are trained. Our country is currently in a position to advance at the same pace as contemporary scientific and technological progress without the need for foreign specialists. All in our country are witnesses to the impetus gained by socialist construction and to the country's progress in line with the movements inspired by Comrade Enver, as a result of which the canons that enslaved women were broken and the shackles of religion and old customs were cast aside.

Comrade Enver's name is closely linked with the international activity of our country. He has formulated and guided the foreign policy of our country, revolutionary policy that has given the country a special prestige and authority.

This is the policy of total independence and unlimited sovereignty; a policy hostile to American imperialism, Soviet social-imperialism, and international reaction; a policy resolutely supporting peoples and revolutionary forces all over the world. Comrade Enver has kept high the banner of Marxism-Leninism and has educated our party to be an undaunted fighter in defense of its purity. The struggle against Titoite, Khrushshevite, Chinese, and other revisionisms, which constitutes one of the great merits of our party on the national and international plane, one of the most visible proofs of its loyalty to the cause of Marxism-Leninism, has had Comrade Enver Hoxha as its standard-bearer, inspirer, and militant leader. Comrade Enver Hoxa is a great Marxist-Leninist thinker. His entire theoretical work is a Marxist-Leninist generalization of the party's struggle, of the people's efforts, of the road traversed by the Albanian communists in the struggle for the country's freedom and its socialist construction.

Through his revolutionary deeds, through everthing that he did for the people and the country, Comrade Enver has gained the affection and respect of all the Albanian people, of the workers and peasants, women and youth, of intellectuals and servicemen. This affection is a reflection of the gratitude felt by all Albanians for the man who devoted all his life to the people, to their happiness and well-being. Comrade Enver is a comrade and brother to all Albanians, because everyone feels that his own joys, his present, and his future are linked closely with the name of the party and Comrade Enver. That is why he will live forever -- beloved, respected, and honored in the hearts of the communists and of all the Albanian people. Our gratitude and respect for all he has done for the people, the country, and communism will be expressed by preserving like the apple of our eyes, and by furthering even more, that sacred trust, Socialist Albania, to which he devoted all his life, all his knowledge, and all his revolutionary passion, all his affection and great heart.

We will march resolutely and firmly on this road, on the road of honor, because we have a strong party, a party based on the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and Comrade Enver's teachings, a party that places the interests of socialism and the homeland above all else. Its strength lies in its links with the people, in the deep roots it has in the workers class, in the cooperativist peasantry, in the people's intelligensia. Let us strengthen these links, let us further enhance these characteristics. This is our duty. The party's strength lies in the steel-like unity of its ranks. Comrade Enver left us a monolithic party, purged of enemies, factionlists, and deviators. The struggle he waged against various traitors, against the renegades and foreign agents in the midst of the party, from Koci Xoxe to Mehmet Shehu and company, has strengthened the party, and raised its military spirit. We must always keep this revolutionary spirit alive in order to boldly repel any attempt by the class enemies, be they internal or external, who may dare violate our unity, no matter how slightly.

Comrade Enver teaches us that the unity and links with the people are strengthened by having a sound internal situation, a rapidly and resolutely advancing economy. We have all the material and human potential to fulfill and overfulfill the plans outlined by the party and Comrade Enver. Let us get to work with redoubled efforts like Comrade Enver taught us, like he himself used to work and struggle.

Comrade Enver has parted from us. The loss suffered by the country and the people is very severe and irreplaceable. But the party founded and nurtured by Enver Hoxha lives on. Albania, which he transformed into a flower, lives on. Socialism, to which he devoted his heart and mind, lives on. This is why our honor, too, lives on and will live on throughout the centuries.

The plenum was then addressed on behalf of the Politburo by Comrade Adil Carcani, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers, who proposed that Comrade Ramiz Alia, whom Comrade Enver had correctly called one of his most distinguished cofighters, be elected to the high post of first secretary of the AWP Central Committee.

In his speech, Comrade Adil Carcani spoke about the life and the political and revolutionary activity of Comrade Ramiz Alia, as one of the communists, partisans, and cadres of the national liberation struggle, as one of the responsible cadres of the Albanian antifascist communist youth, and as a member of the AWP Central Committee ever since its first congress. He said that Comrade Ramiz Alia has fought and worked with a lofty loyalty in all the responsible tasks entrusted to him, as a pupil and close collaborator of Comrade Enver Hoxha. Expressing the unanimous opinion of the Politburo, Comrade Adil Carcani said in conclusion: I am convinced that I am also expressing the opinion of all the comrades in the plenum, the opinion of the entire party, and of all the people, that transforming grief into strength and loyally implementing the party's general line and Comrade Enver Hoxha's teachings, the AWP Central Committee, with Comrade Ramiz as first secretary, will continue and always further the glorious deeds of the party and Comrade Enver and work with all its might and in complete Marxist unity to continually strengthen the party and the entire system of the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country, and that it will hold high Comrade Enver's sharp sword against all external and internal enemies of our country.

The 11th AWP Central Committee Plenum unanimously approved the Politburo's proposal that Comrade Ramiz Alia be elected to the high post of first secretary of the AWP Central Committee.

Following the meeting of the 11th AWP Central Committee Plenum, all its members went to the Hall of the Presidium of the People's Assembly and mounted a guard of honor before the bier with the remains of Comrade Enver Hoxha. They took an oath before Comrade Enver.

[Begin Ramiz Alia recording] We have come here today, almost all the members of the Central Committee, to tell Comrade Enver that we swear before him that all members of the Central Committee, our entire party, all our people, will march on Enver's road in accordance with his teachings. We swear that we will carry on the great activities of Enver Hoxha. Let us therefore say in one voice: We swear. [end recording]

Alia Biography Broadcast

AU131924 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 13 Apr 85

["Short Biography of Ramiz Alia"]

[Text] Comrade Ramiz Alia, who has been unanimously elected first secretary of the AWP Central Committee by the 11th AWP Central Committee Plenum, has been, as Comrade Enver Hoxha himself characterized him, one of Comrade Enver Hoxha's most distinguished cofighters, both during the national liberation war and in the era of the construction of socialism in Albania.

Comrade Ramiz Alia was born in 1925 into a poor family in the city of Shkoder. He took an active part in the antifascist national liberation movement as a pupil at the Tirana Lycee and as a member of the organization of the Communist Youth from its very founding. At the beginning of 1943 he enrolled as a member of the Communist Party of Albania, today the AWP. During the struggle for national liberation from the Nazi-fascist yoke, the party entrusted him with important responsibilities in the leadership of the organization of the Communist Youth. Later, when he was 19, he was entrusted with positions of political and military responsibility in the leadership of the Seventh Partisan Assault brigade and subsequently in the leadership of the Second Division. He then became commissar of the Fifth Division of the Albanian Liberation Army which, acting on the orders of the supreme commander of the Partisan National Liberation Army, Comrade Enver Hoxha, fought against fascism also on the soil of Yugoslavia.

In August 1944, at the First Congress of the Albanian Antifascist Youth, Comrade Ramiz Alia was elected member of the youth organization's Secretariat. Later on, in November 1948, he was elected first secretary of the Central Committee of the Union of the Working Youth of Albania.

Comrade Ramiz Alia was elected a member of the AWP Central Committee at the First AWP Congress in [words indistinct]. At the Third AWP Congress in May 1956, he was elected candidate member of the AWP Politburo. He was elected an AWP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary at the Fourth AWP Congress in February 1961.

Comrade Ramiz Alia, cofighter and able collaborator of Comrade Enver Hoxha, is a distinguished political and social personality and statesman. He has been a deputy of the People's Assembly since the second legislature. He has been minister of education and culture and is deputy chairman of the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania. During the tenth legislature of the People's Assembly, Comrade Ramiz Alia was elected chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

In all the highly responsible party, state, and social tasks with which he has been entrusted, he has fought and worked with exemplary loyalty and determination to strengthen the party and to educate the communists and working people in the Marxist-Leninist ideology. Side by side with Comrade Enver Hoxha, Comrade Ramiz Alia has fought consistently and with unshakable internationalist spirit to defend Marxism-Leninism and the party's line against Yugoslav, Soviet, and all other revisionisms of all hues. He has waged the class struggle in a highly principled way. Comrade Ramiz Alia is a consistent fighter in defending the country's freedom and independence and the victories of the revolution against imperialism, social imperialism, and their lackeys, both within the country and outside it. He has defended and implemented with ability and high political maturity the principled, revolutionary, and peace-loving foreign policy of our party and state.

Mourners Pay Homage

AU142044 [Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian at 1820 GMT on 14 April reports on events that took place on 14 April in front of and inside the building housing the Presidium of the People's Assembly in Tirana, where the body of Enver Hoxha is lying in state. An unidentified reporter describes the scene, saying that people have to line up for more than 2 hours before being able to enter the hall where the bier is placed. Heavy sobbing can be heard in the background. The reporter, himself moved, says that people try to check their emotions, but in the end can no longer control themselves.

The reporter says that official representatives from all 26 districts are among the mourners, and that they are also going to express condolences to Enver Hoxha's widow, Nexhmije Hoxha, and other members of the family. They are said to pledge that "they will always hold his name high."

The reporter then says that "Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee; Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of ministers and AWP Central Committee Politburo member; the widow, Nexhmije Hoxha; and other leaders have again approached the bier to pay tribute. Ramiz Alia places on Enver Hoxha's chest the commemorative medal of the 40th AWP anniversary."

The reporter then says that Nexhmije Hoxha has in her turn approached the bier and addresses Enver Hoxha.

The reporter then returns to describing the scene outside the Presidium building and interviews people who knew Enver Hoxha. They all express their grief, as well as their determination to "carry on on the road traced by Enver Hoxha." The atmosphere continues very emotional, with people again heard sobbing and even wailing in the background.

Alia, Widow Pay Homage

AU150747 Tirana ATA in English 0732 GMT 15 Apr 85

[Text] Tirana, April 15 (ATA) -- Yesterday before noon, Comrade Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the Central Committee of the party and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, members of the Political Bureau and Comrade Nexhimje Hoxha paid homage to the coffin with the body of Comrade Enver Hoxha.

Solemn and very moving moments. With profound grief, Comrade Ramiz Alia says: "Comrade Enver, you founded the party, made it strong and the party will live for ever, having you in mind and heart. Today we have come here to award you the Commemorative Medal of the 40th anniversary of the party. Carry it with you. Just as the party will live having you in mind and heart, may the party be always with you". Then Comrade Ramiz Alia puts the lofty medal on the body of our beloved comrade, leader and teacher, Enver Hoxha.

Comrade Nexhmije Hoxha approaches the coffin full of emotions and putting a national flag on the body of her respected companion of life, struggle and work, says: "Enver, I am placing this flag on the heart by the people of Kosovo, because just as you had them in your heart, all the people of Kosovo and other Albanians, have you too. I have received hundred of telegrams, therefore. I believe I am fulfilling a desire of theirs. Carry it with you too".

Then, they honour with the fist up the unforgettable memory of Comrade Enver.

Foreign Condolences Reported

AU141305 Tirana ATA in English 1000 GMT 14 Apr 85

["Parties and State and Political Personalities Have Extended Condolences on the Death of Comrade Enver Hoxha -- the Central Committee of the Party, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia and Comrade Adil Carcani Have Received Telegrams From Parties, Heads of States, Prime Ministers, Various Political and Social Organisations and Personalities, in Which They Express Their Condolences on the Death of Comrade Enver Hoxha" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, April 14 (ATA) -- The telegram sent to the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the National Assembly, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of Socialist Republic of Vietnam says:

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the National Assembly, the State Council, the Council of Ministers of Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Vietnamese Communists and people were greatly distressed when they learned of the death of Comrade Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the Central Committee of the party of labour of Albania, chairman of the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania, general commander of the Armed Forces of the Peoples Socialist Republic of Albania.

With the death of Comrade Enver Hoxha, the party, state and Albanian people lost a leader who devoted his entire life to the cause of the liberation of the country and the construction of the new life for the Albanian people. Comrade Enver Hoxha led the heroic struggle of the Albanian people against fascism and the major revolutionary transformations of the country and society.

Comrade Enver Hoxha, as a close friend of the Vietnamese people, has cherished cordial sentiments for the revolutionary cause of our people, has given his valuable support and aid to it. He has rendered a great contribution to the strengthening and development of the friendship, militant solidarity and collaboration between the two countries and peoples of Vietnam and Albania.

With distress for the death of Comrade Enver Hoxha, we convey our most profound condolences to the Central Committee of the party of labour of Albania, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, the fraternal Albanian people and the family of Comrade Enver Hoxha.

The Communist Party, the government and people of Vietnam will do their utmost to strengthen and develop further the Vietnamese-Albanian friendship and solidarity, on the basis of the revolutionary principles of Marxism-Leninism.

We are fully convinced that the party and Albanian state will successfully realise all the tasks in order to carry forward the cause of the construction of Albania, scoring ever greater successes.

The telegram sent to the Central Committee of the party of labour of Albania by the Central Committee of the party of labour of Korea says:

After having learned of the bitter death of Comrade Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the Central Committee of the party of labour of Albania, we convey to you and through you to the Albanian people our profound condolences. Please extend our sincere condolences to his family as well.

The telegram sent to the Central Committee of the party of labour of Albania by the president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, Didier Ratsiraka, says:

The Malagasy people and I learned with distress of the death of Comrade Enver Hoxha, great leader of the party of labour of Albania. The long militant life of this great man will always remain in the history of the anti-imperialist struggle and for socialism. On behalf of the revolutionary power and in my personal name, please, accept the sincere condolences of the Malagasy people. With high consideration.

Comrade Ramiz Alia has received telegrams from heads of states in the telegram sent by the president of the Turkish Republic Kenan Evren, it is said: [sentence as received]

With a great regret I was informed of the death of Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the Central Committee of the party of labour of Albania. Enver Hoxha, great statesman, evaluated by the entire world, worked for years on end for the prosperity and well being of his country and people and developed the Turkish-Albanian friendship to which he gave a considerable great contribution. On behalf of the Turkish people and in my name, I would like to express to the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, to the Albanian people and his family my deepest condolences on this tragic loss.

The telegram sent by the president of the French Republic, Francois Mitterrand, says:

On the occasion of the death of Mr. Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the Central Committee of the party of labour of Albania, whose strong personality has determined the contemporary history of your country, I extend to you my condolences as well as the desires I formulate for the French-Albanian relations.

In the telegram sent by the president of the Republic of Finland, Mauno Koivisto, it is said:

On the occasion of the death of his excellency, Mr. Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the Central Committee of the party of labour of Albania, I would like to convey my most sincere condolences to your excellency.

In the telegram sent by the secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party, President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Nicolae Ceaucescu, it is said:

I regretfully learned of the death of Comrade Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the Central Committee of the party of labour of Albania, chairman of the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania. On behalf of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, the Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Romania as well as in my personal name, I convey to you the sincere condolences on the loss you suffered with the death of Comrade Enver Hoxha. Please convey to his family my deep regret.

The message sent by the president of the Republic of Malta, Agatha Barbara says:

In the name of the people and government of the Republic of Malta, as well as in my name, I express my profound grief over the death of your honoured and beloved leader, Enver Hoxha. Please convey also my sincere condolences and deep sympathy to his family for this great loss.

The message sent by the Regent Captains Enzo Colombini and Severino Tura and by the secretary of state for foreign affairs of the Republic of San Marino, Giordano Bruno Reffi, says:

In the name of the government, the people of the Republic of San Marino and in our own names please, your excellency accept the sentiments of our sincere grief over the loss of the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the party of labour of Albania Enver Hoxha and our condolences that we formulate amicably, for the Albanian people.

Comrade Adil Carcani has received messages from heads of government.

The message sent by the premier of Greece, Andreas Papandreou, says:

With profound sorrow I learned about the death of Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the Central Committee of the party of labour of Albania, which is a great loss for your country. Please accept my sincere condolences.

The message sent by the chairman of the Council of Ministers of Italy, Bettino Craxi says:

I would like to express the condolences of the Italian Government and my condolences on the loss of the First Secretary of the CC of the party of labour of Albania Enver Hoxha, the main protagonist of the new history of his country. In these moments of sorrow for the Albanian nation I would like to express the sentiments of solidarity and (?renewed) friendship of the Italian Government, being sure that in the future too the relations between Italy and Albania -- fortunately consolidated over the last years -- will continue to develop fruitfully in the interest of both sides and in complete mutual respect.

The message sent by the prime minister of the Government of Turkey, Turgut Ozal, says:

With profound emotion I learned on the death of Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the Central Committee of the party of labour of Albania. He was a great statesman who worked for the prosperity of his country and people. Thanks to his valuable contribution, the Turkish-Albanian relations have registered great progress. In the name of my government and in my own name I would like to convey to your excellency, the members of your government and to the family of Enver Hoxha, my most profound condolences for this painful loss.

The message sent by the premier of the French Republic Laurent Fabius says:

I learned of the death of Mr Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the Central Committee of the party of labour of Albania. In the name of the French Government and in my personal name I would like to express my very sincere condolences.

The message addressed by the chairman of the Administrative Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Kang Song-san, says:

Having learned about the bitter news on the death of Comrade Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the Central Committee of the party of labour of Albania, I express my profound condolences to you and through you to the members of his family.

The message sent by the premier of the Republic of Malta, Karmenu Mifsud Bonnici says:

In the name of the Government of the Republic of Malta I would like to express to your excellency and to the government and the people of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania my most profound and sincere condolences for the bitter loss of your leader, Enver Hoxha. Please, excellency, have the kindness to transmit these condolences to his family.

Foreign Media Reviewed

AU141340 Tirana ATA in English 1030 GMT 14 Apr 85

["Resolute Defender of Marxism-Leninism and the Independence of Albania - World Press on the Life and Deed of Comrade Enver Hoxha" -- ATA headline; all quotation marks as received]

[Text] Tirana April 14 (ATA) -- Many news agencies, radio stations and newspapers of various countries have carried continuously these days reports and comments on the death of the beloved leader of our party and people, Comrade Enver Hoxha. They have broadcast extensive parts of party documents and reports of Albanian Telegraphic Agency regarding the passing away of Comrade Enver Hoxha. The stress has been laid on those parts which emphasize that "life and work of Comrade Enver Hoxha is the living history of present day Albania," that "in all the key moments when it was chosen the road to be followed and the struggle that had to be waged, his leadership and direction have been decisive", that "it was he at the head of the party that in fierce clashes with the external and internal enemies, with the opportunists and factional elements, worked out and elaborated the general political line of the national liberation war, that found and defined the roads to come to the victory of November 29, 1944".

The foreign press quotes also parts of the announcement of the Central Committee of the party which point out that Comrade Enver Hoxha "has worked out the general line of the foreign policy and the stands of our party and state on international questions", underlining that this policy has been characterizwd by "the resolute opposition to U.S. imperialism, Soviet social-imperialism and world reaction, that "under the leadership of Comrade Enver Hoxha the party of labour of Albania has waged a heroic struggle against modern revisionism," that Comrade Enver Hoxha was a "genuine internationalist".

According to reports of "Voice of Turkey" radio, "on April 12 the Turkish press devoted wide coverage to the death of the outstanding leader of Albania, Enver Hoxha". The main Turkish newspapers carried comments and other materials. An article published by "HURRIYET" stresses among others: "Albania lost its greatest and most glorious leader, Enver Hoxha, who has led the country since the end of the liberation war, who during all his life did not make the slightest concession in regard to the independence of the country. Today Albania is the only country in the world which owes no debt to any country and which relies on its own forces. Albania of Enver Hoxha has not interfered in the internal affairs of any country and has established friendly relations with all the countries which have stretched the hand of friendship to it". Whereas the newspaper "GUYNAYDIN" stressed that "Enver Hoxha was a leader who loved the Albanian people immeasurably".

The MENA news agency reported that the Egyptian newspapers "AL AHRAM" and "AL AKHBAR" frontpaged on April 12 the announcement on the death of Comrade Enver Hoxha and his photograph. In their news programs on April 11 afternoon, the Egyptian radio and television broadcast as the main news item the announcement on the death of Comrade Enver Hoxha. The television programs were illustrated with documentary film from the meetings of Comrade Enver Hoxha with the people.

The Austrian Press Agency APA underlines especially those parts which point out that Enver Hoxha "is the greatest historic figure of Albania" and his name "is linked with all the class battles and with all the victories of the party and the Albanian people". "He, as no one else, this agency cites, has defended with so much revolutionary pathos, at any time and in every situation the teachings of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin from the opportunist distortions, he, as no one else, has exposed the social-imperialist and social-chauvinistic policy and activity of the Titoites, Khrushchevites and other renegades".

The reports and comments by the France Press Agency stress that "Enver Hoxha stood for over 40 years without making concessions at the head of a party known for its resolute stand in the ideological, economic and social fields." They point out that "he was 33 when he founded the Communist Party of Albania, in November 1941, at a time when the country was occupied by Italy and a few years later proclaimed the country an independent peoples republic". "He managed to detach Albania, once the poorest country in Europe, from the medieval years, by constructing heavy industry". On this occasion they mention "the magnificant efforts made for the exploitation of the natural sources, to make the hills fertile as the plains, to create new branches of industry", etc.

"Enver Hoxha is a consistent defender of pure and sound Marxism-Leninism, the only disciple of Stalin that has defended genuine communism the above mentioned agency underlines, stressing the long struggle that the PLA and Comrade Enver Hoxha have waged against the Yugoslav, Soviet and Chinese revisionism.

REUTER Agency points out among others in its comments that "Enver Hoxha has led the country since its liberation from the Nazi occupation, a struggle that was won without any role by the allies". It underlines that "under his leadership, the Albanians created a soverign state, free from the foreign domination, something unprecedented in their history", and further on it stresses that "under Enver Hoxha, Albania became independent in the economic field and attained a basic level of the material well-being.".

It has become "a country where prices fell instead of rising and where there is no energy crisis and no taxation". "A stormy interpreter of communism, Enver Hoxha's speeches are studded with colourful phrases, the above mentioned agency points out, saying that "he once warned Moscow and Washington against thinking Albania is 'an easy mouthful."

Further on the same agency dwells on the struggle of Comrade Enver Hoxha against the efforts of the Yugoslav leadership "to swallow Albania and make it one of Yugoslavia's republics", as well as on the resolute oppostion to the Soviet revisionists, "which reached its culmination with the courageous Enver Hoxha's speech at the 81 communist parties' conference in Moscow in November 1960". "Enver Hoxha, this agency continues, violently objected the policy of Khrushchev who wanted Albania to be a fruit-growing colony serving the Soviet Union like banana republics of Latin America serve the United States". "Enver Hoxha who used to say that Albanians would rather eat grass than bow to foreign pressure or blackmail, launched his country on a policy of self-efficiency and spoke of furthering ties with the well-intentioned states", the REUTER comments points out.

Funeral Proceedings

AU151254 [Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian from 0755 to 1117 GMT on 15 April carries a live relay of the funeral in Tirana of Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee. The announcer notes that this is the third day of mourning for Albania.

At 0759 the command to present arms is heard, while the announcer says that Enver Hoxha's body is being carried out of the hall of the Presidium of the People's Assembly by Ramiz Alia, the newly-elected first secretary of the AWP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania; and other party and state leaders. The announcer says that the coffin is placed on a gun carriage and covered by the National Flag. Along the Martyrs' of the Nation Avenue, which is lined by thousands of people, flags are flying at half-mast. The guard of honor forms up and the procession begins to make its way in the direction of Skanderberg Square.

While the procession is moving slowly along the avenue, the announcer says that the cortege is headed by Hoxha's widow, Nexhmije, and children, then Ramiz Alia, Adil Carcani, and other party and state leaders. He lists Hajredin Celiku, Hekuran Isai, Lenka Cuko, Manush Myftiu, Muho Asllani, Pali Miska, Rita Marko, another leader whose name is indistinct, Besnik Bekteshi, Foto Cami, Llambi Gegprifti, Prokop Murra, Qirjako Mihajli, Vangjel Cerrava, Haki Toska, Shefqet Peci, Spiro Koleka, Xhafer Spahiu, and Piol Peristeri. They are followed by members of the AWP Central Committee, of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, of the government, of the General Council of the Albanian Democratic Front, the General Council of the Albanian Women's Union, the General Council of the Albanian Trade Unions, the Central Committee of the Working Youth of Albania, district representatives, and representatives of mass organizations.

The announcer goes on to describe the sorrow felt by everyone. He says that the people lining the avenue are barely able to contain themselves. Muted sobs are heard in the background.

A military band is playing a slow funeral march throughout, the march being from time to time punctuated by solemn drumming. Throughout the procession, the announcer describes in a very controlled but also emotional voice the merits of the departed leader, tracing his career and pointing out his great love and devotion for the people and the cause of the workers.

At approximately 0820, the announcer says that the cortege is now stopping for a moment in front of the building housing the AWP Central Committee, where, he says, Enver Hoxha worked many years, late into the night, where he worked out the party's strategy in the struggle against the enemies, against revisionism, in defense of Marxism-Leninism.

Slowly, the procession makes it's way toward Skanderbeg Square. The announcer says a light rain is falling. Sobs can still be heard in the background. The announcer says that the cortege is passing in front of the spot from where Enver Hoxha took the salute of the workers and soldiers who paraded on May Day or during the November national festivities. He goes on at length to stress that unity between the party and the people has been the key to the victories achieved. He mentions one-by-one all the great deeds achieved by the party under Hoxha's leadership: the agrarian reform, industrialization, the country's electrification, and so forth.

From time to time the announcer's eulogies are interspersed by another voice, a female one, reading excerpts from poems dedicated to the party and Enver Hoxha. Meanwhile, the procession is slowly continuing on its way, the slow funeral march and drumming playing all the time.

The cortege arrives at Skanderbeg Square at 0850. A martial command is given to the escort: "Troops halt." The guard of honor lines up in front of the dais on which -- says the announcer -- the widow and children, the party and state leaders, as well as "comrades from Marxist-Leninist parties and foreign friends of Albania" take their place.

At 0936 GMT the procession then makes its way toward the Cemetery of the Martyrs of the Nation. The band resumes the funeral march.

At 0940 strong shouts of "Party, Enver, ready ever" are heard. The announcer says that thousands of children lined on the steps of the Palace of Culture greet the coffin with clenched fists. The announcer resumes his evocation of Enver Hoxha's deeds, this being interspersed from time to time by more poetry readings.

At 1032 GMT, the announcer says that the guard of honor has arrived at the cemetery. For a minute or so nothing is heard; there is complete silence. Then, the announcer says that the cars with the chief mourners have arrived and the latter have taken their places. The command is given to present arms, while the band is playing a funeral march. Strong sobbing is heard in the background.

At 1056 GMT the announcer says that the coffin is being lowered into the grave. The band is still playing and the sobbing becomes louder. A consoling voice is heard, possibly Alia's. Handfuls of earth are thrown into the grave by Nexhmije Hoxha and other family members -- the announcer says. A minute's silence follows.

The national anthem is played at 1111 GMT. Alia's voice is then heard saying in a sombre, emotion-laden voice: "Dear Enver, the people and the party, with you in their hearts and minds, will march along the road traced by you. Albania will flourish. Albania will rejoice, as you wanted it to rejoice. Farewell, Comrade Enver."

A martial command is given at 1113 and artillery salvos are heard. The band begins to play a fast-pace military march before the "Supreme Commander" Hoxha, and the guard of honor marches past Enver Hoxha's grave. The relay of the funeral ceremony ends at 1117.

Alia Speaks at Funderal

AU150953 Tirana ATA in English 0934 GMT 15 Apr 85

["The Speech of Comrade Ramiz Alia" -- ATA headline; given in Tirana Skanderbeg Square on the occasion of the funderal of Enver Hoxha, April 15]

[Text] Tirana, April 15 (ATA) -- Comrades, brothers and sisters

Today we are separating from the greatest man that Albanian soil has given birth until today, from the founder of new Albania, from our beloved leader, from our dear comrade, brother and teacher Enver Hoxha.

In this square where we have gathered to bid him the last farewell, 44 years ago he led the big antifascist demonstration and called on the people to rise against the occupiers and traitors. From that day until his last breath, he stood at the head of the party and people as a legendary leader of the national liberation war and a heroic leader of the construction of socialism.

The life and activity of Comrade Enver Hoxha is the living history of the Albanian people in these last 50 years.

It is the history of the founding of the party and its growth, it is the history of the people's revolution and its triumph, it is the history of the revival of Albania and the building of the new life, of the struggle against external and internal enemies and of the triumph over them. The name of Enver Hoxha is linked with the opening up of the wide roads triumphantly traversed by our people over the years of the epoch of the party. His deed lies in the sound foundations on which the present day Albania is set up, his mind has illuminated all the heights to which our society has climbed, his wise and ardent words have warmed the hearts of all our people. Enver Hoxha has not been only a direct participant in the great turns of the most recent history of our people but he has also influenced directly their course. The Albanian people have been luckily enough to have as a leader at those moments a consistent revolutionary Communist, an ardent patriot and an outstanding statesman like him. In his person he embodied the most precious virtues of our ancient people, their fighting and noble character, their brilliant and heroic traditions, their spirit of insurrection and generosity which have been tempered and forged through so many struggles and sufferings, through the century-long efforts for freedom and independence, for culture and knowledge, for land and bread.

When the boot of foreign occupier set on our land and the fascist darkness fell on it, only such a man could be fully aware of the historic importance of the moment, could understand what the people really demanded and what could be done to realise their aspirations. Only a man like Enver Hoxha who understood not only spiritually but also politically and ideologically as well the responsibility of the tasks of the Albanian revolutionaries and patriots, could realise which was the road for the salvation of the homeland.

The great act performed by Enver Hoxha on that turbulent dark November night in 1941 through the founding of the Communist Party provided the Albanian people with the light they were lacking, provided them with the mind to see into the future, provided them with the staff which would lead them in the titanic life-and-death struggle. The burden that the Albanian Communists carried was heavy for their young shoulders. But they carried it with honor till the end because they were led by a great leader who knew well what was demanded and which road was to be taken.

What Enver Hoxha realized and presented with such a clarity and conviction since in the first speech at the Communists' meeting for the founding of the party was that the sufferings and misfortunes of the Albanian people came not only from the foreigners but also from the political classes which had ruled Albania so far, which had always collaborated with the occupiers and were always at their service. He understood that without waging simultaneously a resolute struggle against both these hostile forces, the genuine freedom could not be won, the national independence could not be achieved, the social aspirations of the masses could not be realized.

The probably unique phenomenon that occurred in Albania, where the struggle for national liberation was intertwined with a broad popular revolution, was not a coincidence. This could not be achieved without a profound ideological conviction and without a great political clarity. It was Comrade Enver Hoxha who put this revolutionary creative idea on the basis of the line of the party and on the platform of the national liberation war, it was Comrade Enver Hoxha who, being at the helm of the party, at the head of the National Liberation Front and in command of the Partisan Army, made possible the realization of this idea.

The people followed the Communists and accepted to be led by them not only because of their bravery, courage, sacrifices and self denial. Naturally, the example set by the Communists as of a great importance but it was not decisive. Decisive was the fact that the call of the party on the people to struggle for the expulsion of the foreign occupiers and the establishment of the people's state power expressed their real desire, their real century long dreams.

We have said and say that the national liberation was has been the greatest one, regardless of the fact that our people have waged many struggles, that they have shed torrents of blood and that the destructions and sufferings they have experienced are countless. The national liberation war led by the party with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head was a great war for its ideas and above all for its results. It was only this war which led to the genuine national freedom and the complete independence of the homeland and above all it led to the establishment of the people's state power.

The whole conscious life of Comrade Enver Hoxha has been a struggle for the freedom of the homeland, a struggle for the construction of socialism, a struggle for the emancipation of the people, a struggle against the external and internal enemies who strove to drive us back into the former enslavement. Just as he stood at the forefront of the battles and clashes of the national liberation war, he, also, led the people with a rare political courage and profound ideological maturity in the struggle against the numerous plots, pressures and interferences by the enemies over these 40 years of our socialist life. The Albanian Communists and people with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head caused the failure of the intrigues, and threats of the imperialists, withstood the anti-Albanian attacks of the Titoite revisionists, successfully coped with the pressures by the Khruschevites and were not deceived by the perfidy of the Chinese revisionists.

When the former Anglo-American allies stirred up the storms of the "cold war" and of "the hot war", Enver Hoxha knew how to propel properly the small but steel Albanian boat towards sure coasts. He was not shaken when they did want to recognize the democratic government that descended from the Albanian mountains, he did not waver also in the face of their political pressures and economic blockades. The Albanian people with their party at the head withstood with a rare pride that protracted diplomatic struggle and smashed with an iron fist the efforts of reaction and foreign agents to undermine and overthrow their people's power. Through Comrade Enver Hoxha's mouth our people said to those who threatened Albania, that those brave men who may violate the borders of Albania have not yet been born, just as they said to the Khruschevites that we, the Albanians eat even grass, but we do not yield in the face of foreign pressures.

This courage and this firm stand lie in the foundations of the Albanian fortress, that is why it has been and will always be strong and unbreakable from every wave and storm wherever it may come from. The rare figure and personality of Enver Hoxha shone with a special brilliancy even at the time when the opportunist treachery swept over the international communist movement.

Our party of labour with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head did not allow modern revisionism to penetrate in Albania. And it did not penetrate because Enver Hoxha had tempered the party in the fierce political battles to defend independence and socialism, had educated it to be always loyal to Marxism-Leninism, and never to reconcile with the hostile ideologies of the proletariat.

The ideological struggle against modern revionism, which Comrade Enver Hoxha has waged with such a great consistency and determination has been and will always be in the essence of our socialist development, it has been and will be another permanent duty of our party and people.

Comrade Enver Hoxha is the architect of the new Albania, direct leader and organizer of all those revolutionary transformations that have taken place after the liberation, he is the inspirer of all those monumental works that have changed the view of our country.

The party of labour of Albania mobilized and led the people to turn Albania from a poor country into a developed country. Comrade Enver has worked out and defined the economic line of the party. The policy of the industrialisation of the country, of the collectivization and modernization of agriculture bear the seal of his creative and original thinking. He has been the inspirer of our five year plans, which represent the stages of the growth and development of our economy, the foundations of the construction of the economic base of socialism in Albania. No project has been set up in our country without his initiative and thinking. From the reconstruction of the first bridges destroyed from war to the construction of Koman hydropower station, from the repairing of the houses burnt by the occupiers to the metallurgical combine, from grouping of yoked oxen to the reclaimed plains of Myzeqe and the terraces of the coast! His ideas, instigation and inspiration have been present in all of them.

The economic line that has been pursued, the brilliant results attained in all the sectors have fully proved their correctness and efficiency. Our duty is to march resolutely on this wide road opened by the party and Comrade Enver, to firmly abide by his orientations and lessons, to mobilize still more our forces to make our country even more prosperous, the life of the people happier and happier.

No one like Enver Hoxha, who had emerged from the fold of the rank and file people, who was educated with the noble sentiments of our patriots of the revival, who mastered the Marxist lessons on the emancipation of mankind has felt so much the great desire for education and culture that has accompanied our people in centuries. And rarely has such a deep going ideological and cultural revolution as for its content and great extension, been carried out in any other country as in Albania. Rarely there may exist a country where within a very short period of time has made such a great leap in education, culture, technique, science. The great lessons of Comrade Enver Hoxha and his untiring activity to build a new revolutionary culture in content, with a profound national ground and with a people's and democratic spirit have been and will be an infallible compass to direct us on the correct road we ought to march, to work and fight untiringly to make our homeland an ever more emancipated country, ever more cultured.

During all his life, Comrade Enver Hoxha has fought to strengthen the leading role of the party, to temper it ideologically and to strengthen it from the organizational point of view, to consolidate the unity of its ranks and to enhance the militant spirit of its members.

The strength of the party is the strength of our socialist society and the guarantee of our communist future. Being loyal to the glorious party that was founded, reared and educated by Comrade Enver Hoxha, uniting more and more closely round it, mobilizing ourselves to carry into effect its line and directives, our people will always attain fresh victories, will preserve intact the freedom and independence of the homeland, the great victories of the people's revolution.

Comrade Enver Hoxha constantly instructed the communists to fight untiringly to constantly strengthen the ties of the party with the masses and the unity of the people. In these ties and in this unity he saw the powerful rampart to the internal and external enemies, a great motive and mobilizing force to carry our society always forward, a source of inexhaustible energy to cope with any situation.

Our party and people have constantly been guided by these lessons and have always come out victorious. And it will happen like this in the future too. The unity of the people round the party will always be a steel unity. Every external or internal enemy that will try to attack the party and the people's power, our socialist victories will break their neck in the face of this unity.

As Leninist militant [as received], Comrade Enver has always fought to preserve the principles with which our people's revolution triumphed and the new life was built. He taught the party to be always loyal to the teachings of Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin and to the whole experience of the revolutionary struggles of the world proletariat, to wage correctly the class struggle and not to forget that it is the motor that carries ahead the human society, to defend unwaveringly the people's power, the powerful weapon of the dictatorship of the proletariat, not to reconcile with imperialism and revisionism, with the bourgeois and opportunist ideologies. He taught the party and the people how to build socialism and defend the country self-reliantly, to be proud of their homeland and never to yield before the foreigners.

Nothing can divert our party and people from these lessons, no force can divert them from the principled policy, from the policy of Enver Hoxha. Just as in the past, in the future too, our party, its leadership, our entire people, the working class, the cooperativist peasantry, the youth, women, intelligentsia, the veterans of war and the military men will always forge ahead on that road paved by the people's revolution and confirmed by the construction of socialism, on the road of defending the lofty interests of the homeland and the cause of the revolution.

Enver Hoxha is an outstanding figure of international communism. He was as ardent patriot as ardent internationalist [as received]. His struggle and deed devoted to the progress of the revolutionary movement international proletariat, the defence of Marxism-Leninism, the support of the cause of the national and social liberation of the peoples are a brilliant example of his great devotion to the cause of communism.

The genuine Marxist-Leninist fighters have found in Comrade Enver Hoxha a comrade and friend who has supported and encouraged them fraternally. His theoretical thought on the problems of the revolution, the dictatorship of the proletariat and construction of socialism, the analyses of imperialism and revision's degeneration, constitute an outstanding contribution to the theoretical treasure of Marxism-Leninism and the world revolutionary practice.

Comrade Enver Hoxha always raised high his powerful voice in defence of the national and democratic rights that belong to the Albanian brothers of Kosovo and the other regions in Yugoslavia. For this principled, just and correct stand, he became and remained beloved, respected and honoured by all the Albanians.

The theoretical work and revolutionary practice of Comrade Enver Hoxha is a great heritage. His style and method of work as a party leader and statesman constitute an example to the present and coming generations to educate and orientate themselves.

The figure of Enver Hoxha is a great polyhedric figure. There is no field of the political, ideological and social activity of the party and state in which his philosophical thought organisational force and leading activity is not expressed.

Rarely have been embodied in one person all the features of a Marxist thinker and leader of the revolution, of the military commander and the statesman, the diplomat and publicist, the erudite intellectual and educator of the masses, the efficient orator and the friend of the common folk.

Our people have been and will always be proud of the great son they gave birth to, and the party will always be proud of the outstanding leader it had. The greatest honour for the deed of Comrade Enver, the greatest gratitude for everything ahead on his revolutionary road, to master and carry into life his immortal teachings, to work and construct as he worked for the cause of socialism, for the communist ideals. We are departing today from Comrade Enver, but he lives and will live for ever in the hearts and minds of the Albanian people. He is immortal because his deed is immortal, because the party he founded and led is immortal, because the socialist Albania he built is immortal.

Comrade Enver closed his last work "laying the foundations of the new Albania" with the credo that no harm can come to Albania as long as the people and the party are linked together like flesh to bone.

We shall raise the prosperity, security and reputation of our people's socialist republic higher and higher, he told us. Therefore, in the name of the bloodshed and toil, the sweat and privations, let us transmit to the coming generations the great message history has taught us: We must always be vigilant, always at work and on the attack to defend the victories achieved and carry them further forward. We must allow no one whoever he may be, to violate and negate our immortal and sacred work, the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. In this way our fortress, socialist Albania will be strengthened and rise ever more majestically from generation to generation. Let our heart beat always with its great heart.

Our party will never forget this message. Its heart, just like Comrade Enver wanted, will beat always like his great communist heart, just like the heart of our glorious people beat. [as received]

Comrade Enver Hoxha left for us a free and independence [as received] Albania, with a powerful and reliable defence, with a developed and stable economy, he left an Albania without debts and without any obligation to anyone. He left us a people's power that has the unanimous support of the entire people, he left us a party ideologically tempered and pure from the enemies, he left us an Albania which is honoured and respected in the world.

The party and people swear Comrade Enver that they will always preserve and have Albania as such, it will be always strong, always Red as you wanted it. We shall carry further forward the construction of socialism. We shall raise higher and higher the name of our dear Albania.

Farewell our beloved leader and teacher.

Farewell our respected friend and brother.

Farewell Comrade Enver.

Long live the party.

RUDE PRAVO ON HOWE-CHNOUPEK TALKS, TOASTS

AU121255 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Apr 85 pp 1-2

[CTK report: "Czechoslovak-British Negotiations Opened"]

[Excerpts] Prague -- CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal received on 10 April in the Hrzan Palace in Prague Sir Geoffrey Howe. secretary of foreign and commonwealth affairs of United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, who had arrived on an official visit to the CSSR with his wife that same day.

On the same day negotiations were opened between the two ministers, B. Chnoupek and G. Howe, in the Cernin Palace. They appraised the state of and prospects for relations between the two countries and topical issues of the international situation.

B. Chnoupek stressed that Czechoslovakia attributes great significance to relations with Great Britain, not just because they are traditional, but because the two countries stood together with other allies on the same side in the fight against fascism. He called the visit of the British foreign secretary to the CSSR and his talks with the Czechoslovak representatives the starting point for a lasting, active dialogue, for further deepening Czechoslovak-British relations, and for raising their level in the spirit of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems.

B. Chnoupek and G. Howe concurrently stated that favorable conditions exist for deepening mutual contacts in the political, economic, and cultural fields and in other spheres of bilateral interest. However, a number of reserves remain untapped. In this connection the ministers exchanged opinions on further improvement of the quality of mutual exchanges in these spheres.

They concurrently spoke in favor of improving the current deteriorated international situation and of achieving palpable progress in disarmament. They exchanged opinions on the current USSR-U.S. negotiations on nuclear and space arms and spoke in favor of their successful conduct. In this connection, Minister Chnoupek expressed high appreciation for the latest Soviet initiatives contained in the recent interview given by M. Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, and expressed the hope that the first U.S. reaction to these highly constructive proposals of the USSR will not be the final reply, and that statesmanlike realism will prevail in the process of its final formulation.

The ministers also exchanged information acquired by the two countires on implementation of the Helsinki Final Act and concurrently spoke in favor of making the approaching 10th anniversary of the act an impulse for further consolidating security and cooperation in Europe. In this context the two ministers also evaluated in the course of the Stockholm conference and the Vienna talks on reducing the armed forces and armaments in central Europe to date, as well as the possibilities for further developments in the talks.

Foreign Secretary Howe expounded the stance of his government on the key issues of international policy, which proceed from the well-known positions of NATO. He spoke in favor of continuing the broad East-West dialogue and generally striving, as he said, "to work with fresh energy and the intention of achieving permanent military equilibrium on a much lower level." He welcomed the opening of Soviet-American talks in Geneva. He declared that Great Britain will study attentively the new proposal submitted by the USSR through its top representative, M. Gorbachev.

The talks -- in which the ambassadors of the two countries, Miroslav Houstecky and Stephen Jeremy Barrett, participated -- were held in the spirit of a businesslike exchange of opinions.

-- The same day B. Chnoupek gave a festive luncheon in the Cernin Palace in honor of the British guest.

It was attended by Karol Laco, CSSR deputy premier; Leopold Ler, CSSR minister of finance; Eduard Saul, CSSR minister of metallurgy and heavy engineering; and other representatives. The ambassadors of the two states, Miroslav Houstecky and Stephen Jeremy Barrett, were also present.

During the luncheon the two ministers delivered speeches.

In his speech B. Chnoupek stressed that the British foreign secretary's visit to the CSSR is understood by us as an expression of the bilateral will to reopen, after a long interruption, political dialogue between the two countries also on the foreign ministerial level. It is particularly through the intensive development of political contacts, including personal contacts, that one can emphatically help implement the policy of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. He welcomed the guest's visit in the midst of the festive atmosphere of preparations for celebrating the 40th anniversary of the great victory over fascism, when we are recalling with respect the heroism filled with sacrifices of the people of the USSR and the peoples on all continents who were rallied in the broad anti-fascist alliance.

"Even though we differ in our opinions on the causes of the deterioration of the current international situation," Minister Chnoupek then continued, "there is nevertheless agreement between the governments of our two countries that a change toward improving it is both necessary and possible. We are convinced that no differences in political and social systems can prevent the common fight against danger. This is the way it must be particularly today, face to face with the danger of a nuclear catastrophe. A realistic hope for averting this terrible risk has been created by the Soviet-American negotiations on nuclear and space arms in Geneva. Today everything must be done to fulfill in practice the commitment of the two sides on the object and aims of the negotiations, and, what is particularly important, to strictly respect the principles of equality and equal security. However, we resolutely condemn the attempts to misuse the Geneva negotiations for camouflaging or even 'substantiating' a further escalation of the arms race."

In this context B. Chnoupek stressed the latest Soviet proposal presented by M. Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, that the USSR and United States of America should declare, for the entire period of the negotiations, a moratorium on the development, including scientific research work, tests, and deployment, of offensive space arms, and that they should freeze their strategic offensive arms. The USSR has thus again proven its goodwill by unilaterally declaring a moratorium on the deployment of its intermediate-range missiles up to November 1985 and by suspending further countermeasures in Europe.

The Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs concluded by voicing the conviction that Sir Geoffrey Howe's visit to Czechoslovakia will help to develop mutually advantageous relations between the two countries and contribute to reviving detente.

Sir Geoffrey Howe recalled in his speech the long tradition of our mutual relations. He recalled the courage and devotion of the Czechs and Slovaks who fought and died together with British soldiers and airmen during World War II.

"Today we belong to different alliances and we have different social systems," he went on. However, both Britain and Czechoslovakia are European countries. This gives us common roots and similar cultural values and traditions. These values and traditions are contained in the commitments agreed upon, commitments which we undertook when we signed the Helsinki Final Act exactly 10 years ago. This year we will be recalling the 10th anniversary of the signing of this document. We must make use of this opportunity to reassert all that Helsinki has meant.

"Great Britain is in favor of balanced effective and lasting agreements. We must strive to halt the arms race on earth and prevent it in space. We must limit and reduce nuclear arms and strengthen strategic stability; and we must strive for a permanent equilibrium of armaments on a far lower level. This will help promote a new upsurge in cooperation between the East and the West. This is what our peoples and the world demand from us."

The British foreign secretary then underscored the need to strengthen and develop our mutual trade relations. Last year we achieved an almost 15-percent increase in mutual trade. But if we take the size of our two countries' economies into consideration, then it becomes clear that we can achieve far more. We must jointly strive to reach a level of trade that would be in keeping with the good relations we intend to strengthen, he stated among other things.

CHNOUPEK DEPARTS FOR PDRY, YAR MIDEAST TOUR

LD141228 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 14 Apr 85

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, today left by air for an official visit to the State of Kuwait, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] and the Yemen Arab Republic [YAR]/ He was seen off at the airport by senior officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Also present were the charge d'affaires of the PDRY, Nasir Abd al-Rahman al-Satli, and the charge d'affaires of the YAR, Yahya Abdullah Antari.

JAKES SEES USSR-CSSR NUCLEAR COOPERATION EXHIBIT

LD131732 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Text] Today Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, accompanied by Stanislav Havel, chairman of the Czechoslovak Atomic Energy Commission, visited an exhibition entitled "The Atom for Peace" in the House of Soviet Science and Culture.

The exhibition has been set up to mark the 30th anniversary of the agreement on Soviet assistance to Czechoslovakia in developing nuclear physics and in using nuclear energy for the needs of the national economy.

Comrade Jakes expressed his appreciation for the exhibition, which documents the important successes achieved in the CSSR thanks to its intensive cooperation with the USSR in developing nuclear energy and nuclear engineering.

DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER LAUDS WARSAW PACT

AU121621 East Berlin HORIZONT in German No 4/1985 pp 8-9

[Article by Colonel General Wolfgang Reinhold, GDR deputy minister of national defense and chief of the Air Force and Air Defense Command: "30 Years of the Warsaw Pact -- 3 Decades of Consistent Defense of Peace"]

[Excerpts] During these days, when we are commemorating the 40th anniversary of victory over Hitlerite fascism and the 30th anniversary of the signing of the Warsaw Pact, many thoughts cross our minds about the connection between these historic events and their topical lessons. The victory of the anti-Hitler coalition over the fascist powers laid the cornerstone for an international condemnation of the forces of war and aggression, which have their roots in monopoly capital, in imperialism. Standards of humanism and progress, as well as of peaceful coexistence, as the USSR has demonstrated to the world from the first day of its existence in all phases of its development, were internationally recognized and were confirmed by an international judicature, not least by the Nuremberg trial.

To certain circles, especially in the FRG, 8 May 1945 is even today still a day of defeat and depression. They deny German imperialism's responsibility for World War II. They deny that through the smashing of fascism by the armies of the anti-Hitler coalition, the peoples of Europe were liberated from the brown barbarian tyranny.

In this war the USSR bore the main burden. Despite great sacrifices and losses it emerged strengthened from the Great Patriotic War. Its international authority has grown. Since that time, no international political question of any importance could be solved without its voice and participation. (Footnote 1) (See "History of the CPSU," Dietz Verlag Berlin 1977, p. 585)

In 1949 NATO, in which Washington plays the leading role, was founded. This military pact of imperialist powers is just now -- 40 years after the end of World War II -- directing its spearhead in a particularly provocative manner against the USSR and the fraternal countries allied with it. NATO is also threatening the nationally liberated states and national liberation movements, as well as any democratic movements in the NATO member-countries themselves.

But that is not all. The United States established or initiated other regional military blocs such as ANZUS in 1951, SEATO in 1954, and CENTO in 1959. In many parts of the world it establishes bases. In many ways it sought to control all military activities in the sphere of influence of imperialism.

No matter where -- whether in Vietnam, in the Caribbean region, in the Indian Ocean, in Nicaragua, or in Grenada -- U.S. imperialism is reaching out its claws wherever the safeguarding and expansion of its sphere of influence is concerned.

Higher Quality Collaboration

With the establishment of the Warsaw Pact on 14 May 1955 the struggle to defend peace acquired qualitatively new characteristics. Thus, a new form of collaboration between socialist countries emerged: Cooperation in building and developing socialist armed forces. Proceeding from uniform political views, it comprises all sectors of military life, from identical views about military operational arts and tactics, through identical forms of training and training methods, down to uniform standards for mastering combat equipment.

It is a particularly important fact that, in organizing their military protection, all participating countries were able to rely on the tested principles for developing a socialist army, worked out by Soviet military science.

Thus, many young officers of the young National People's Army [NVA], primarily sons of workers and working peasants, were given the opportunity to study at Soviet military academies. There they acquired the latest knowledge in the fields of military science and military technology, as well as appropriate knowledge regarding the training and education of troops.

It was primarily the use of Soviet experience that permitted our NVA to develop within a short time into a modern and combat-ready coalition army. Led by the SED, the NVA has to date honorably passed all tests on this solid foundation. At the side of the Soviet Army and the other fraternal armies it has proved its worth as a reliable military force for defending the achievements of the GDR workers class and of all GDR working people.

In the course of the past 40 years the socialist states have repeatedly submitted proposals for detente.

Forty-Year-Olds Who Have Not Experienced War

The mission of the allied socialist armed forces was and continues to be the defense of socialism and peace. For this purpose only was the Warsaw Pact established 30 years ago as a counterbalance to NATO. This was the goal it has always served, and this was the intention it has always lived up to. Thus, it can be stated again: Thanks to the USSR and its realistic and flexible peace policy, thanks to the combat readiness of both its own armed forces and those of the other countries allied in the Warsaw Pact, the people of Europe have been able to live in peace since 8 May 1945. Meanwhile, a generation has grown up that knows war in Europe only from history. This situation, in which 40-year-olds have never personally experienced war, is unprecedented in European history.

This great victory of real socialism has been won in a hard struggle, and we do not overlook the fact that in the past 4 decades there have been many threats to peace. Nor is it finally ensured today.

In this context it is of particular importance that -- primarily owing to the efforts of the USSR -- our firmly allied states have succeeded in achieving an approximate military-strategic balance between the USSR and the United States, between the Warsaw Pact states and NATO. This is a historic acievement of socialism. It has created a new situation for the United States and its allies.

The Question of Peace Was Posed Anew

For the first time in its history imperialism finds itself confronted with the fact that it can no longer begin a war against socialism with the prospect of success. What is more, to begin such military aggression would bring about its own certain doom. In view of the destructive power of modern weapons, the question of war or peace no longer corresponds to the alternatives of victory or defeat but actually involves the continued existence of civilization, possibly of mankind and of the earth. This qualitative change in the nature of war between the two social systems makes it necessary for the United States and its allies to pursue a more realistic policy. It requires them to renounce the means of war and display readiness to resolve international controversial issues within the framework of peaceful coexistence.

This is the unalterable position of the Warsaw Pact countries.

It is supported by communist and workers parties, religious circles, many national and international organizations, the Third World countries, and the peace movements in the capitalist states.

As is proved by the current military policy of NATO, the advocates of confrontation and arms buildup today are not yet willing to accept these ideas. They do not want to accept the fact that a new, better social system exists that is a result of the objective laws of development of human society. They do not want to renounce an expansion of their imperialist power and of their profits or the use of armed force in pursuing these interests.

They desire political, economic, and particularly military conditions under which they can dictate their will to the socialist states, indeed, conditions under which a war against real socialism could be waged with the prospect of victory and of their own survival.

These circles are placing their trust in allegedly superior Western technology, which they consider the means for acquiring arms-technology superiority over socialism.

In this spirit the United States has intensified the arms race. To this end it invented "bomber gaps," "missile gaps," "gaps in electronic reconnaissance," and so forth. Military historians and analysts, however, have proven that it is the United States which was the first to introduce intercontinental bombers, nuclear weapons, nuclear-powered submarines, multiple warheads for strategic missiles, nuclear-powered aircraft carriers, and neutron ammunition.

The latest product of U.S. thinking on superiority is the star wars concept announced by U.S. President Reagan. His idea is that the United States should acquire the capability for the timely location and, invariably, the destruction of strategic systems approaching U.S. territory. The weapons required for this are to be deployed close to the earth in space. Their effects are allegedly based on new physical processes. Thus, according to this concept, the United States could launch a first strike while avoiding the devastating effect of a counterstrike.

Without going into the technical prospects of this planned star wars concept, it is clearly evident that imperialism is looking with all its might for ways and means to make it possible for it to wage and win a war unleashed against socialism. To this end, it is misusing every opportunity offered by achievements of science and technology. It is within the framework of the same strategy that the United States, against the resistance of the peace forces, deployed new first-strike weapons in Western Europe in the form of Pershing II and cruise missiles. All that is being "justified" by the infamous assertion of a "threat from the East."

The Right to Life Will Be Defended

On the eve of the 30th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact we can state in this context: Despite incessant imperialist harassing maneuvers; despite the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles in the FRG, Great Britain, Belgium, and other NATO countries; despite the Rogers plan and the star wars preparations against world socialism, the Warsaw Pact countries will safeguard and preserve for the peoples of Europe and other regions the most important right, the right to peace and social progress. This requires great efforts.

The balance of forces between the alliances depends upon the people and their morale and strength, on quality and quantity in the joint operations of soldiers and combat equipment. The USSR and its allies have, in all phases of their development, proven capable of at any time supplying troops with adequate quantities of such weapons as are needed to guarantee the security of the states of the socialist community and to not permit any change in the balance of forces.

To this end the Joint Armed Forces constantly maintain their combat capability and combat preparedness at the required level. In joint maneuvers and command staff exercises they perfect their collaboration, deepen their knowledge of the principles of tactical and operative use of troops, and check the level of combat training of the commanders, staffs and troops.

Using the ready-alert system, the members of the air defense are day and night ensuring the reliable protection of our airspace. The air force and air defense institutions of the GDR's NVA have been part of the ready-alert system for more than 23 years. Together with the air defense troops of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, they are securing the airspace at the Western border of our socialist community. The same is being done by the ships and boats of the GDR People's Navy within the joint fleets in the Baltic Sea.

Today the Warsaw Pact has become a political-military force that promotes peace. That is why cooperation within the Warsaw Pact is for the GDR a fundamental expression of its peace policy. Concerning this issue, Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, chairman of the GDR State Council, and chairman of the National Defense Council, at the ninth session of the SED Central Committee said: The GDR is reliably fulfilling its duties as a member of the alliance and, at the side of the USSR and the other fraternal countries, is actively helping to preserve the military balance. (Footnote 4) (From the Politburo report to the ninth session of the SED Central Committee, rapporteur: Comrade Erich Honecker, Berlin 1984, page 53)

For this reason, aware of the justness of our cause and recognizing the fact that our policy of defending peace is receiving international attention and support from all kinds of different social forces, the NVA members -- in preparation for the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Warsaw Pact and the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism and at the side of the USSR -- are devoting all their energy to fulfilling their class mission to protect the GDR and the community of socialist countries and to accomplish high performances in preparation for the 11th SED Congress.

HONECKER GREETINGS TO ETHIOPIA'S MENGISTU ON ANNIVERSARY

AU101841 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6-7 Apr 85 pp 1-2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, has sent the following greetings telegram to Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] Central Committee, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, and supreme commander of Socialist Ethiopia's Revolutionary Armed Forces:

On the 44th anniversary of the Ethiopian people's victory over the fascist occupiers, I convey to you, esteemed Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, to the Central Committee of the WPE, to the Provisional Military Administrative Council, and to the people of Ethiopia the fraternal greetings and congratulations of the SED Central Committee, the GDR State Council, and the GDR people. The successes that the friendly Ethiopian people are achieving under the leadership of the WPE in safeguarding the revolutionary accomplishments, in coping with the consequences of the drought, and in the struggle for safeguarding peace in the world, fill the GDR people with respect and sympathy. I am certain that the close, friendly relations between our two parties, states, and peoples will continue to further strengthen and deepen in the spirit of proletarian internationalism and on the basis of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation.

Please accept, esteemed Comrade General Secretary, my best greetings and wishes for the further successes of your party, of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, and of your people in continuing the Ethiopian revolution, as well as for your personal well-being.

KOVARI ON ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH SOVIETS

AU111531 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 6 Apr 85 p 6

[Interview with Laszlo Kovari, head of department at the National Planning Office, by "B. V. P.": "Mutual Advantages"; first paragraph is paper's introduction; time and place not given]

[Text] The beginning of Hungarian-Soviet economic relations 40 years ago is economic history today. At present there is wide-ranging cooperation striving for mutual advantage. We discussed the changes and essential events of these 4 decades with Laszlo Kovari, head of a department at the National Planning Office, one of the foremost experts on the subject.

[Kovari] It is not easy to avoid commonplace mistakes and give a short summary in a few sentences on the economic cooperation of the past 4 decades. The reason for this is not only that the period spans almost a lifetime but also that, within this period, we can also speak -- with slight exaggeration -- of phases. What do we see if we look back?

Hardly had a cease-fire begun in our country when the two governments signed a trade agreement and the supply of Soviet energy materials and raw materials, which fed the gradually recovering Hungarian industry, started. This supply continues to this very day and will continue in the future, too. When we started to build socialist large-scale industry, we were able to count on Soviet supplies of machines and installations, on technological aid and, last but not least, on a stable, large market that gave security to the implementation of our concepts of economic and social construction.

We could not have overcome in a relatively short time the economic and subsequent social consequences of the national catastrophe of 1956 if we had not counted on the strength of Hungarian-Soviet economic cooperation. But just looking back over the last 5-6 years, which were not exactly easy, we can also see that while numerous countries in the world have been struggling with almost insoluble economic and social problems, we, relying on cooperation within the CEMA countries -- including primarily Hungarian-Soviet trade -- were able to safeguard our social achievements. As a result of our cooperation, our enterprises had access to energy and raw materials, and our products found markets in spite of the weak demand experienced in the world. To put it briefly, we were able to work and produce; insecurity and unemployment remained unknown to our people.

The Structure of Trade

[B. V. P.] What do current facts show about Hungarian-Soviet cooperation?

[Kovari] Almost 30 percent of our total foreign trade is with the USSR. The trade protocol signed for the year 1985, for instance, provides for trade totalling close to R9 billion which, translated into forints, makes 234 billion forints. This sum is more than a quarter of the national income planned for 1985! Our imports comprise more than 6 million metric tons of oil, 3 and 1/2 billion cubic meters of natural gas, electric energy, coals, coke, iron ore, laminated steel, wood, cotton, and paper, and the chemical industry and non-ferrous metal products cover the whole range of the Mendeleev table.

Most of our exports, almost 60 percent, consist of the products of our machine industry.

Soviet trade is a big customer of the Hungarian public road vehicle industry, the telecommunications industry, the food industry, machine manufacturing, the chemical industry, the oil industry, machine production for the gas industry, and the computer industry, and those products help us pay for our energy and raw material imports. In addition to this, we also export considerable quantities of food industry and light industry products, and these are being increasing used by Soviet consumers.

I would like to stress that a good part of the trade already involved specialization and cooperation, a fact that convincingly proves that Hungarian-Soviet economic relations have become a force shaping not only trade policy but also economic policy.

[B.V.P.] Everyday economic activity cannot generally be considered free of obstacles. What are the experiences of Hungarian-Soviet cooperation?

[Kovari] In places where there is work going on we sometimes have to face problems, too. Hungarian-Soviet cooperation, which is of determining importance for us, is no exception to this. Precise fulfillment of the responsibilities assumed is a primary task for both countries, but together with the considerable trade turnover, certain difficulties necessarily occur. Thus, for instance, today we must deal with trade of such magnitude that transport is often insufficient. This is often reflected in supply delays. There are, however, also debates among Hungarian and Soviet enterprises on price and quality complaints. We are following the development of economic cooperation with special attention, but the naturally occurring small-to-large problems in economic relations can be found here, too. All this, of course, does not mean that either the Hungarian or the Soviet side is content to accept these shortcomings. On the contrary, we are striving to avoid these shortcomings with all our might.

Long-Term Goals

[B.V.P.] What changes can be seen in Hungarian-Soviet relations as a result of the high-level economic conference of the CEMA countries held in June 1984?

[Kovari] The most important conclusion of the conference is that there is a need to accelerate structural reorganization in the CEMA countries, adjusting to the requirements of the age in order for the countries to be able to accelerate their economic development, thus contributing to the even higher-level implementation of the political and social goals. We also set out the cooperation between the countries as a means to this. We started to implement the conference's decisions almost immediately after it. I must add, however, that this is a process whose beneficial influence will only gradually become perceptible.

We are also further strengthening the long-term concept of Hungarian-Soviet cooperation. We recently signed a long-term program on the development of economic and scientific-technological cooperation between Hungary and the USSR up to the year 2,000, a program that is the result of wide-ranging work. The program outlines the tasks faced by the development of Hungarian-Soviet cooperation and covers in a practical way all branches of material production.

In Hungarian-Soviet cooperation we can already feel the direct effects of the high-level economic conference. Thus, in coordinating our national economic plans for 1986-1990, we succeeded in ensuring the supply of Soviet energy and raw materials at the 1985 level, and in exchange we must fulfill increased requirements. We must further increase agricultural, food industry, and light industry exports. There has also been a further increase in requirements concerning the standard of Hungarian machine industry products. We consider that our machine industry is facing a great challenge and the dynamic development of our industry, especially our machine industry, based on our traditions is a task not to be delayed.

PREPARATIONS MADE FOR NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS

PPF Election Appeal

LD122256 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] We will now outline the PPF election appeal and the list of candidates for the National Assembly appearing on the national election list.

The PPF's election appeal states that the electoral program set 5 years ago has essentially been fulfilled and terms this a significant achievement attained by the people's endeavors. We have preserved the stability of the economy and our fundamental social achievements even under the extremely difficult circumstances of the past 5 years. We have maintained our country's solvency and improved the external and internal equilibrium; the country has also become both materially and intellectually richer. There has not been a significant decline in the population's living standards despite the fact that problems have increased and the situation of certain strata has become more difficult.

The recently held 13th MSZMP Congress worked out, with the participation of communist and nonparty people, a program extending to the end of the decade. The PPF calls on every citizen to implement this program. We should, by planned and organized work, discover and utilize the reserves existing in the socialist system, improve the economy's performance, and, by preserving and expanding our resources and by invigorating our economic activity, create the material bases that will enable us to increase the living standards and improve the circumstances of life while strengthening social security.

The conditions necessary for accelerating our development exist or can be created by skilled, diligent, and efficient work. Management adjusting its work to the higher requirements, to the common will and the electorate's action, and to those elected can open up new sources of development.

The PPF asks everyone to give the best of his abilities for the attainment of our common goals. These goals are served by development of the institutions of the people's representation, increasing the role, responsibility, and democratic nature of the National Assembly and the councils. This is one of the most important guarantees for the preservation and strengthening of socialist national unity.

The PPF calls upon the electorate to vote for the Hungarian People's Republic's internationally acknowledged foreign policy, which public opinion has supported up to now as well. On the basis of our national interests, we are strengthening our alliance, friendship, and cooperation with the USSR and the community of socialist countries in every sphere of life. We are strengthening and expanding our relations with the forces for peace and progress. We continue to profess that there is no dispute that cannot be solved by way of negotiations on the basis of mutual goodwill. Therefore, we support every proposal and endeavor that will help humanity attain a world less burdened with tension and less threatened by armaments.

Speaking of the work of national construction, the PPF's appeal stresses that we count on the entire nation's united endeavors in the work. We ask every elector, the document says, to participate in our sessions and help implement our program with his or her opinions, suggestions and professional and public work.

In this spirit, citizens must be nominated for the National Assembly and council membership who carry out their responsibilities in an honorable manner, who provide an example by their lifestyle and work, who undertake the service of the public good, who represent the electors in a spirit of selflessness, and who have experience and ideas on the best possible implementation of the local and national program.

National Assembly Candidates

LD121823 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] The national election list of candidates for the office of deputy in the National Assembly is as follows:

Sandor Barcs, retired director general of the Hungarian Telegraphic Agency; Tibor Bartha, Calvinist bishop; Imre Biro, Roman Catholic prelate; Jozsef Bognar, academician; Mrs Lajos Duschek, chairwoman of the National Hungarian Women's Council; Sandor Gaspar, chairman of the National Council of Trade Unions; Andras Gyenes, chairman of the MSZMP Central Control Committee; Ferenc Havasi, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Csaba Hamori, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Communist Youth League; Mrs Robert Jakab, secretary general of the Slovaks in Hungary Democratic Federation; Imre Katona, secretary of the Presidential Council; Janos Kadar, secretary general of the MSZMP; Zoltan Kaldy, evangelical biship; Ferenc Kallai, actor; Gyula Kallai, chairman of the PPF National Council; Janos Kiss, Roman Catholic auxiliary prelate; Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council; Marin Mandics [as heard], secretary general of the Southern Slavs in Hungary Democratic Federation; Gyorgy Mark, secretary general of the Romanians in Hungary Democratic Federation; Laszlo Nanasi, chairman of the Supervisory Committee of the Consumer Cooperatives National Council; Karoly Nemeth, deputy secretary general of the MSZMP; Miklos Ovari, MSZMP Central Committee secretary; Laszlo Pesta, retired deputy chairman of the Budapest City Council; Janos Peter, retired minister of foreign affairs; Imre Pozsgay, secretary general of the PPF National Council; Antal Reger, deputy chairman of the Germans in Hungary Democratic Federation; Laszlo Salgo, chief rabbi; Istvan Sarlos, chairman of the National Assembly; Bruno F. Straub, academician; Istvan Szabo, chairman of the National Cooperatives Council; Jozsef Szakacs, chairman of the Council of Free Churches; Janos Szentagothai, academician; Rezso Trautmann, retired minister of construction and urban development; and Imre Varga, sculptor.

The list of names of candidates on the national election list has been presented by the PPF National Council to the national election presidium. The presidium deemed that the list satisfied the requirements of the Election Act and therefore accepted as National Assembly deputy candidates those on the list of names.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER VANCSA RETURNS FROM CSSR

LD142255 Budapest MTI in English 1732 GMT 14 Apr 85

[Text] Budapest, April 14 (MTI) -- Jeno Vancsa, Hungarian minister of agriculture and food, who had paid an official visit to Czechoslovakia on the invitation of Miroslav Toman, minister of agriculture and food, returned to Budapest on Sunday. The two ministers surveyed achievements in bilateral agrarian cooperation and set the major tasks of the forthcoming period. They exchanged views on measures aimed at the streamlining of the management, organization and regulation of agrarian production in the two countries.

13TH SD PARTY CONGRESS HELD IN WARSAW

Jaruzelski Address

LD111539 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1205 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Speech by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and Premier, at 13th Democratic Party [SD] Congress held in Warsaw 11 April 1985 -- recorded]

[Text] Esteemed citizen delegates, colleagues, comrades; On behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, I convey cordial greetings to the congress of the Democratic Party [SD]. I thank you for inviting me here and for the good and friendly words addressed to our party.

Your movement has authored commendable and valuable pages in the history of Polish democracy. It was one of the tributaries of the great river of progress running through the history of our nation. It took organizational shape on the foundation of protest against the antidemocratic dictatorship of Sanacja [political movement in the twenties]. It become the exponent of wise trends among the third estate. Your party, from the beginning, looked for efficient forms of collaboration with the workers movement, with radical wings of the Polish left. This process was crowned in the years forming the people's power. From the very first moments, from the creation of the Polish committee of National Liberation, the Democratic Party resolutely proclaimed itself in favor of progressive and revolutionary changes. The generation of intellectuals, the then activists and members of the SD distinguished themselves in building the framework of the Polish people's reality. With courage and vision they proclaimed themselves in favor of a new political system for our state, in favor of just borders, the alliance with the USSR. This was very significant in the historic process of uniting the aspirations of the working class with the aspirations of the nonproletarian strata of working people, and with the interests of all patriotic social groups which proclaimed themselves for progress.

The alliance is an important word. Our party, guided by the immortal teaching of Lenin, always attached great significance to winning allies in the working class. Also, at present, when we improve methods of coalition cooperation, a principle of a joint front of all patriotic and prosocialist forces is unequivocally and efficiently confirmed. We have true respect for the contribution of SD members in the 40-year long history of reconstruction and development of our homeland, in managing western and northern territories, in the great historic and significant achievements of the People's Republic. This is the joint achievement of the working class, all working people and the whole nation.

Alliances which passed the test at the most difficult times must be particularly valued. Our alliance recently withstood such a test. I am thinking here of the frontal attack by the enemies of socialism at the beginning of the eighties on the political and social institutions, the economy, the foundations of the system of the PPR. You, your activists, your personnel deserve respect for being able both to resist internal attempts and to rebuff the external pressure of anarchy and backwardness, for making a significant contribution to the strengthening of the specific nature of the people's state.

It was, I don't have to remind you, a very hard period and times are still not easy today either. This is all the more reason why it should be stressed that our honest cooperation took on a new dimension at those difficult times. It represents the principle of our policy, is part of our system and is permanent.

The Polish United Workers' Party [PZPR], which is guided by the ideological principles of Marxism-Leninism, plays a leading role in a community which is building socialism. We do not treat this constitutional right as a privilege. Above all, this is a responsibility, a need to constantly prove our credibility with regard to our actions for the nation and socialist Poland. The support and understanding of working people are necessary in order to realize socialist ideals. This is why the party values and respects reliable, loyal allies. The principle of alliance and partnerlike cooperation constitutes the foundation of the relations between the PZPR, the United Peasant Party [ZSL] and the SD. This means an ideological and organizational independence, the authenticity of the parties, their activeness and prestige and sensitivity to the moods and needs of the circles in which they are active, and at the same time concern about the national interest, the assumption of joint responsibility for the country's affairs, for its present and future. The concept of alliance has a concrete meaning in the political practice of our state. This can be clearly seen in the Sejm forum, in the consolidation of its position and role.

SD legislative initiatives, which have contributed to creating the institutional and legal foundations of the process of socialist renewal, are worth particular emphasis. SD representatives led by professor Edward Kowalczyk, deputy premier, take an active part in government work. Great numbers of your members work in people's councils and administration at all levels. That kind of working and solidarity cooperation also finds its expression within the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth [PRON]. It was fully confirmed in last year's election to people's councils and inhabitants' self-managements. We want that cooperation to be constantly enriched and improved.

Colleagues and comrades, craftsmen and people employed in services, the group which plays a significant part in the country's social and economic life and is indispensable, constitute a considerable number of SD members. There is an opinion that the non-socialized sector makes excessive profits unjustified by work. Often, that is a result of simplifications and generalizations based on an image of those who indeed make money greedily, illegally and dishonestly. On the other hand some craftsmen complain of too-high taxation, and of being unappreciated. We are a socialist state where principles of social justice prevail; not primitive leveling down to the average, but real justice. The point is that craftsmen's income should be balanced by increased contribution of labor, its quality, and also resourcefulness in creating suitable conditions of work. But at the same time one cannot allow provocative fortunes to be made.

I think that the declaration "What are we fighting for, where are we aiming?" adopted by the national delegates conference of the PZPR deals with this matter most aptly.

The appropriate part reads as follows: In economic life, there is room for socially useful, honest activity of crafts and other private forms of small-scale production. Together with the SD, we will create stable conditions for their development, acting firmly against exploitation, degeneration which is contrary to the sense of justice and of the essence of the system. This is the unchanging principle of our policy in this field.

Preparations are in progress for the 19th PZPR Central Committee Plenum with the participation of party and nonparty representatives of intelligentsia. We have been analyzing the conditions of life and work, outlooks and feelings of this greatly diverse social group. A considerable part of the party constitute representatives of the intelligentsia. Thus, we are counting on your conclusions and proposals being an important contribution towards this social discussion.

During the process of socialist transformations, the intelligentsia has been undergoing many changes; its numbers and structure have been changing and its social function has been enriched. However, one thing does not change: the obligation to the fatherland, to people, to the working class, which justly demands that theory, science, technology, cultural creativity always keep up with problems of every day and of the future.

I will not dwell any longer on this topic; soon it will be clarified at the Central Committee plenum. However, I would like to take the opportunity to express appreciation to those representatives of the intelligentsia who, in the ranks of your party, actively and creatively operate for the good of the country.

Citizen delegates, the specific social history of our nation dictate that until the fall of the first republic, a strong urban class was not formed, unlike in the majority of European countries. The role of the pioneer of progress in the struggle against feudalism was assumed by typical social forces, including groups of radical and poor town people, and by an impoverished, petit nobility which settled in towns.

The Constitution of 3 May was the first European institutional example of underprivileged masses entering state life. However, the progressive nature of the Constitution could only be fully realized in the PPR. The barriers have been abolished not just for the children of workers and peasants, but also for the proverbial shoemaker's son. It was not just the craftsmen who were involved; frequently in the past white-collar workers were often at the mercy of a private employer, condemned to unemployment and poverty. Perhaps it is not often enough that it is written, and perhaps not deeply enough, about the social situation of these groups in the years of the Second Republic. You have been celebrating your day for some years now, in accordance with the new beautiful tradition, not only on a day which is so important to our nation, but also in the place which ranks as a symbol -- at the castle square, in the heart of Warsaw. The reconstructed royal castle did not just grow by itself. It is the monument to the patriotic selflessness of our nation. The pages of history of the PPR recorded the toil of those who created its reconstruction, those who day after day built this proud symbol of Polish statehood and sovereignty. Those who toiled on its reconstruction included art historians and architects, bricklayers and stucco-workers, locksmiths and carpenters, flooring specialists and electricians. In this magnificent work there is the immortalized skill and efforts of thousands of people who will leave something permanent behind them: the patriotic message for future generations.

At this point, it is difficult to refrain from asking this question: What good has been done for the royal castle -- just to take this one symbol -- by the so-called opposition?

None of the people who so loudly declare their patriotism can face competition from the honestly working Polish worker or farmer, member of the intelligentsia or craftsman. They do not need the praise of subversive radio stations because they have the highest ranking moral credentials -- their own work, their own contribution to socialist Poland.

Esteemed delegates, colleagues, we shall soon be celebrating the 40th anniversary of victory over Hitlerite fascism, that is, the 40th anniversary of peace on the European Continent.

This anniversary has a particularly great significance in our country. It will represent not only a call for peace but also an opportunity for deep reflection on the factors which have preserved this peace so far and will continue to do so in the future. This is why in our inter-allied cooperation we do not confine ourselves exclusively to economic and social matters.

There is one indivisible Polish raison d'etat; there is one supreme interest of the nation and of the socialist state. The SD jointly participates in the creation of the foreign policy of the PPR and actively supports its assumptions. This policy is and will continue to be founded on the alliance with the Soviet Union and countries of the socialist community, the existence and consolidation of the Warsaw Pact. The principal aim and direction of this policy is to ensure a secure existence for the nation, its position and development, to take an active part in counteracting dangerous tendencies in the development of the international situation.

This is why we read with even greater interest of the peace initiative recently put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The unilateral Soviet moratorium on the deployment of medium-range missiles represents further proof of the goodwill of the socialist power, evidence of its persistent striving to create fresh prerequisites for peace, to bring about constructive understanding.

Poland fully supports the Soviet initiative. We expect it to meet with a more penetrating, far-sighted and responsible reaction than has been the case so far on the part of the United States and other NATO states. Our country, whose historical experiences represent an argument of highest importance, comes out in an unambiguous and resolute way in favor of a return to realism and in favor of a peaceful coexistence and secure life on earth.

Esteemed citizen delegates, dear friends, we are facing elections to the Sejm of the PPR. It will be a great test of the maturity of the society, a fundamental stage in the normalization on which the consolidation of the road toward a prosperous future for Poland depends. We shall treat this path together. We shall continue the line of socialist renewal, expand the plane of accord, make struggle more effective, strengthen the state, enrich socialist democracy, ensure lasting development of the economy and constant improvement of the material and cultural living conditions of working people.

With this intention, I wish to convey to the delegates to the 13th SD Congress the best wishes for the meeting to be fruitful and for the decisions taken to serve well the cause of our state and our nation. I wish your party to continue to make a creative and permanent contribution to the strengthening and development of our fatherland, socialist Poland. [applause]

Kowalczyk Address

LD111355 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0736 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Report by unidentified correspondent at the SD Congress in Warsaw -- live]

[Excerpts] [Unidentified reporter] Here again is the Teatr Wielki in Warsaw. We must tell you that at the beginning of his speech, the deputy premier and chairman of the SD Central Committee, Edward Kowalczyk, welcomed all those present in the hall. He also said, among other things, that the 13th ongress of the SD is closing the 4-year period of its activity, which marked a milestone in the history of the party and the nation. These 4 years were full of dramatic [words indistinct]. We were always consistent in observing the supreme interests of our country as well as looking after the interests of our party, said Edward Kowalczyk. Here is the rest of Edward Kowalczyk's report:

[Kowalczyk] And its citizens [sentence as heard] At the same time we considered that the process of accord and renewal cannot be based on giving up the universal ideals of democracy and socialism, giving up the process of socialist renewal connected with the strengthening of democracy in our state or undermining the principles by which the Polish state functions and the national raison d'etat linked with it, the permanence of our borders and international alliances, including the alliance with the Soviet Union

We therefore chose unequivocally the accord and compromise instead of confrontation. We think, however, that the dialogue and the accord cannot be reduced just to resolving current matters. It is important that it embraces the sphere of long-term tasks and goals that will encourage society to act for the sake of the concrete and realistic vision of the future. The point here concerns the motivating and psychological factors for development. It is naive to think that exclusively material factors are of decisive importance here. This can only be said by those who do not know the Poles.

The 13th congress gives an opportunity not just to assess the achievements of the last 4 years, but also an opportunity for the party to analyze the current political situation and, perhaps even more, analyze the effectiveness in practice of our ideological and program achievements and evaluate how the style of our work is suited to this task. In such an analysis, it is essential to reject emotion and to adopt political realism, common sense, and rational patriotism as the point of departure. Such factors are also useful in creating the vision of the future.

Esteemed delegates, the processes taking place in Polish society have obviously influenced our party. The SD is an important part of society: It grew out of it, it has its roots in it, it lives with all the concerns of the nation, its worries and joys, emotions and uncertainties, as well as hopes. It is the party that wishes to show its ideological and patriotic nature through concrete actions for the good of society, involving itself in service for the sake of reforms and transformations of life in our country.

There have been in our party, too, certain political and organizational entanglements [zawirowania]. They resulted from the loss of direction, from the shock caused by the fall of authority and the unmasking of false concepts and disclosure of the morally culpable and politically harmful practices of disregarding citizens' rights and their rights as subjects. We experienced the revelation of system errors, the effects of infringements of principles of the political system, and the spontaneous desire to remove autocratism and authoritarianism from the public life. We moved to the principle of open government, however, against the background of previous experience that caused mistrust. Most SD members did not experience in their political biographies practically any periods in history to which they could relate their experience. Such periods could be, for instance, 1956, a year which was also politically significant but in which, however, 40 percent of the present members of the party were still children and one forth were not even born. In 1981 it was this very generation that was most dynamic and dominant, even though it was also the least experienced. Tendencies occurred that were inclined to weaken the attitude of the party to fundamental issues. From the present position, one should see such phenomena as unavoidable given the circumstances then, and certain, even emotional, attitudes should be considered as partly justified, but only to the point where facts came to light that proved that there was activity by forces and tendencies that were contrary to the interests of the state and the nation in Poland.

We Democrats are not worried by thoughts of certain forms of oppositional criticism based on conditions of the honest political game, sincere patriotism, and recognition of the Polish state. On the other hand, we are frightened by the alliance of strategic and territorial revisionism, political revisionism, and the world capitalist (lobby?) fighting for economic domination of the world, and by the fact that this triple partnership has earmarked our land as a training ground for joint maneuvers. Of course Poles have not been told that each military training ground is destined for destruction, but from the very beginning this was imbedded in the minds of the alleged defenders of human rights and liberty, who are in fact the initiators and manipulators of this alliance. Poles who think in terms of the national interest have decided to oppose the concept of the antisocialist training ground on Polish soil. They have been joined by the SD members. We did not allow the sacrificial fire to be lit on Polish soil.

The 40th anniversary of the victory over German fascism is approaching.

We are faced with intense competition and struggle in the world. This does not just apply to the political and military spheres but also to the spheres of all factors of development including science, technology, and culture. Success or failure in this field will be of decisive significance.

U.S. restrictions against Poland and other socialist countries are motivated not just by the desire for immediate weakening of the socialist camp. They are also programmed well into the future and dictated by the fear of the future confrontation both with the socialist world, and the Soviet Union in particular, as well as the countries of the so-called Third World and the developing countries, such as some of the countries in the Far East. That is why methods are applied that undermine long-term development factors; various delaying moves are made against competitors. So, these countries, although not yet competitive and not threatening anyone economically, are condemned to political and economic dependence in the future and deprived in advance of independence in their developing economies.

Poland is also experiencing the effects of such a strategy. We must counter it, and we can counter it, by the universal mobilization of the whole of society to free development capabilities that will require many sacrifices, patience, and discipline. But, after all, we can afford it. We must be fully aware -- and this must play a leading role in integrating our society -- that in the anti-Polish strategy of our enemies the point is to deprive us totally of the will to work and the will to make an effort, and to deprive us of the sense of life on Polish soil. Hence the disbelief in the future, the lack of faith in anything, hence the call for internal and external emigration by young, educated scientists and artists. The forces that are hostile to Poland and Poles are keen to maintain material and organizational superiority over us. We must do everything to put an end to this strategy, to work on ourselves. We can do it. We have already done a lot and nobody will manage to bring us to our knees.

Science and technology are decisive elements that decide the future of all socioeconomic formations. Without these, it is today impossible to resolve any difficult contemporary problems. Their contribution to the development of our country must not be undervalued.

Esteemed colleagues, allow me, on behalf of the central authorities who are ending their term of office, to express sincere thanks to all the members of the SD who, through their work and commitment, contributed to our achievements in the last term of office, and to members of authorities of all levels of our echelons for their cooperation and support in difficult moments, for the comradely atmosphere of the joint political way in the years of breakthrough, towards renewal and a better future! [applause]

ECONOMIC COUNCIL CHAIRMAN ON ECONOMIC CONTROLS

PM111014 Zielona Gora GAZETA LUBUSKA in Polish 2-3 Mar 85 pp 1, 7

[Interview with Prof Czeslaw Bobrowski, chairman of the Consultative Economic Council, by Jerzy Mischke and Zenon Wesolek; footnote indicates that interview took place 19 February; place not given]

[Excerpts] Question: Professor, you said in one of your recent interviews that you "endorsed the thesis on the necessity of keeping fairly widespread control over the economy," but at the same time feared that the reform might become "overregulated."

Is this fear on your part becoming stronger or weaker?

Answer: I believe we have arrived at a point where a fear of the reform being "over-regulated" is beginning to afflict even those who are largely responsible for the regulations. This indicates that the tendency to control everything through regulations must have reached its peak and is beginning to fall now. The same thing is demonstrated in recent debates, in opinions voiced at the recent sessions of the reform commission. Such is also the reaction to certain proposals we have been putting forward. We are at the beginning of a year in which, for the sake of stabilization, we must not hurry with correcting even those things which are wrong. We may only tackle those which are desperately wrong. I therefore believe that we have this very year to devote to combating the tendency to an excessive application of regulations. And I can see a chance of winning that battle.

Question: According to what the Consultative Economic Council says, we should expect great difficulties besetting our path to recovery, especially in the spheres of employment and the balance of payments. Yet the labor market has been witnessing the introduction of one new restriction after another, making things difficult both for those who seek employees and those who seek work. Is it not by any chance a manifestation of a so-called acquired incompetence?

Answer: I may be wrong, but I can only see one restriction, in the shape of the mandatory job allocation scheme controlled by official employment agencies. The only good thing that can be said about it is that it is ineffective. It is a mistaken solution, but fortunately it is not too harmful, owing to slackness of discipline in its application.

Question: But was this solution not forced upon us by the situation? Was it not dictated by the need to adopt an interim target?

Answer: No. I do not believe it was forced on us. It arose from a notion of its initiator's. And perhaps it was unfortunate that it did not meet with criticism from the start. For it might have collapsed then. I do not favor that type of normative action. I am well aware of its ineffectiveness. Besides, it is a dreadful, Sisyphean labor. We must not treat officials like a bunch of idiots. They do not like that. Who would? I have seen reports submitted to the Ministry of Labor, Wages, and Social Affairs by various offices. A considerable proportion of these reports is written in a style worthy of a good official who says: Since the boss has asked for it, I cannot state outright that the whole thing is senseless, but everything I say here should testify to its senselessness.

Question: Restoring the market to a state of equilibrium is a matter of primary importance. Given our existing situation, are not our attempts at restoring that equilibrium eclipsed by our strivings to achieve other, more immediate goals?

Answer: They are eclipsed by all our strivings, whether immediate or not... There is an excellent term for it, dating from before the war: an overabundance of valid goals, all of which push aside what we wish to treat, at least temporarily, as the one main goal. And this is what is happening. We have not forgotten our "poor savers": We offered them a revalorization of their accounts. Nothing of the kind is being done in any Western country. I would grant savers some small privileges, but these would be very small sums. But to give them so much, and on such a large scale? There has never been anything like it in world practice. It was a senseless thing to do, but done it was. When was it done? We must remember that that idea was born in January 1981, after the upheaval.

Another thing is the persistent tendency to seek cash compensation for increases in the prices of food. Krasinski's first proposal was deflationary, his next one was neutral, and the last one was inflationary. What, then? There have been plenty of other proposals. They are possibly quite correct, but they could have waited. They were not made subordinate to that main objective, that is, equilibrium. We must have some schedule here and some selection. And another major difficulty is the investment backlog. This is where no decisions were made at the appropriate time. After all, this backlog generates billions of wages, and these must be regarded as being largely inflationary. Of course, it is difficult to summon one's courage to say: Let things fall to ruin.

Question: In view of all this, does the expected date of restoring the equilibrium -- if not the total equilibrium, then at least partial -- recede into some distant future, or perhaps...

Answer: Of course it does recede.

Question: At a recent session of Group 10 of the Economic Commission, PZPR Central Committee member Jan Labecki said: "So far, we have been dealing with a marriage of an unreformed center with semi-reformed enterprises." Do you, professor, share this view of the legislative operations?

Answer: I must begin with a few words of honest praise. I consider Jan Labecki to be an exceptionally positive figure. His views are well balanced and he has shown considerable public and moral courage. He does not betray the slightest trace of demoralization -- such as might manifest itself in a desire for high positions. He is an eminently admirable, intelligent man.

Question: Who knew how to leave with dignity.

Answer: Yes. I attach great importance to everything he says. However, I believe that the opinion which you have just quoted is rather extreme. The fact that the reform of our enterprises has been a half-measure is something we can do nothing about. For we cannot reform our enterprises fully, given the existing restrictions and the circumstances in which we are carrying out the reform. And to say "semi-reformed" is to make it sound like a reproach. As regards the ministries, I believe that the solution lies in altering their mode of operation rather than reducing their numbers. We still have no clear, definite concept for reforming the center. Look at what the Hungarians now have. A single ministry of industry, in which each undersecretary of state responsible for an individual industry is, in effect, a minister.

Question: A reform of the price system should be the main condition for a speedy implementation of the reform. Do you agree, professor, that it is precisely our solutions in the field of prices and market relations which are among the weakest points of the economic reform?

Answer: I agree that the question of prices, and specifically the introduction and sterilization [wysterylizowanie] of negotiated prices and the introduction of a series of subsequent price freezes (for can you see what has happened? We operate through price freezes and price controls, and through leaning toward the cost-related price formula instead of the parametric one) constitutes a serious shortcoming within the reform. What solutions might be suggested? Certainly, the freeing of a whole series of prices wherever we are actually approaching an equilibrium, and also wherever negotiated prices are likely to come up against the demand barrier. One could suggest (assuming that there are reasons for believing -- as the finance minister does, although I do not share his belief -- that enterprises have too much money) that we reach for other solutions which would allow us to create equilibrium prices, or an approximation of equilibrium prices, without compounding the difficulties encountered by enterprises.

Take sugar, for example. The price proposals contained three options: increase nothing; increase a little; increase to Z95. This third option is, in my opinion, unrealistic. For the price of Z95 is prohibitive for a majority of consumers, but not for moonshiners. Both here and in other cases -- of which there are not too many -- the commercial price solution suggested itself. Let such a commercial price be similar to the black market price (as far as I know, 1 kg of sugar costs Z120, or perhaps Z140 on the black market these days). By all means. But the lower price, for sugar sold within the ration allowance, must be preserved too. The more so as the price of sugar is unjustified at Z75, carrying as it does the costs of such unhealthy phenomena as the months-long sugar procurement campaign and long-distance transport. And what is it all for? It results in our selling sugar abroad at around 12 cents, while its production cost is Z75. From the calculation it follows that the cost of obtaining $1 is Z600, that is, the same as its black market price. This is obviously absurd. Another solution could be to take advantage of a turnover tax. Putting a sufficiently high turnover tax on consumer staples would enable us to combat speculation and shortages of goods in stores more effectively. We have made certain advances here, but they are much smaller than might have been expected. And the next question is, are we going to make any further advances?

Question: In your opinion, is granting a prominent status to profit a fait accompli or is it just wishful thinking?

Answer: It is the same sort of question as whether a bottle is half-empty or half-full. I believe that it is half-full. In other words, the role of profit in the activity of enterprises is not as dominant as it was supposed to be according to the tenets of the reform, but it is still significant. Patience is needed here. The central role of profit will eventually come into its own, with certain limitations.

In our economy, which is many-faceted and constantly fluctuating, it is necessary to review one's bank of information each week. We are forever late securing the necessary information.

Question: The "lifted curtain" policy must surely help our economists in adding to their bank of information?

Answer: As regards information concerning economic policy, it must be said that the well-informed person is the one who does not listen to rumors. What are these rumors? Certain stereotyped formulas which are impossible to avoid in any propaganda line. I am less concerned about tendentious information, as this often reveals its own falsehood. I am afraid of empty slogans. There is, for instance, this saying that the wage system should be closely connected to productivity. That is a slogan. The wage system cannot be closely connected to productivity. But we must take into consideration the need for a connection of this kind. And the whole difference lies in this nuance. It sounds ridiculous, but the whole thing depends on our ability to learn. And the problem is not in obtaining a diploma. A university course often offers dry knowledge alone, without teaching students how to learn.

Question: The Consultative Economic Council report states that there is a need for constant, sustained striving for overall, collective effectiveness of all the particular solutions that together form the system in which our economy functions. Life brings us myriad examples of ineffective moves. It looks, does it not, as if all the particles are being scattered around in the general disorder.

Answer: Well, if there were no disorder, there would have been no need to formulate our recommendations.

Interviewers: Thank you for the interview.

RCP POLITICAL BODY DISCUSSES ECONOMIC RESULTS

AU121930 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 12/4/1985 -- A meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP took place on April 12, under the chairmanship of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party.

1. Analysis of Economic Results of 1984

The report on the analysis based on a sum-up of the results scored in the national economy as a whole, the formation and use of the financial resources in 1984 was examined and approved during the meeting. The final sum-up data confirm the good results scored in the fulfillment of the plan for 1984. As compared with 1983, the national wealth increased by 7.4 per cent, the social product by 6.6 per cent and the national income by 7.7 per cent. Labour productivity in industry rose by 7.1 per cent in 1984.

In harmony with the fulfillment of the economic indices, the centralized financial plan was fulfilled, a sound money circulation was ensured as well as a financial, budget, monetary and hard currency equilibrium in the national economy as a whole.

Appreciating the results scored in 1984 the Executive Political Committee stressed that they were not up to the possibilities yet. Production expenditures keep high in a number of enterprises, the planned level of the index of employment of the fixed assets was not attained, material means are kept still, which had a negative influence on the increases of those units' efficiency and profitability.

Starting from that situation, the Executive Political Committee set a programme of measures for the improvement of the economic and financial activity in every unit. In particular, stress was laid on the need for special care to be shown in every branch and every enterprise to increasing the economic efficiency, liquidating the losses in the activity of some productive units, increasing the profitability of production, but not on account of price rise but by cutting down the material expenditures, increasing the labour productivity and the index of use and capitalization of the raw and auxiliary materials and by administering well the material and money funds.

2. Cutting on Red Tape

Analyzed and approved next was the report on the drive for cutting on red tape. It was considered that the measures taken in this domain resulted in a cut in the number of forms and their adjustment to the requirements of automated data processing. Consequently, the volume of common forms was cut by 51.5 per cent and that of specific forms by 56.4 per cent. Action was also taken for the expanded use of the automated data processing systems in planning, finance and accountancy, information, banking, decentralized automated processing of statistics at the level of ministries, industrial centrals and units, as well as their relaying.

Assessing that here still are important reserves in this domain, the Executive Political Committee recomended the further improvement of the information system. Until May, the action of improvement of the accountancy systems should be completed with adquate measures for cutting down the paper consumption and a rational apportioning of the number of personnel performing such operations.

3. Population's Incomes and Expenditures

The Executive Political Committee then examined the balance of the population's money incomes and expenditures in 1984 as compared with 1983. It was stressed that the population's incomes marked new and important rises in 1984. The increase of the incomes of the personnel in enterprises and institutions was exclusively made on account of the average remuneration rise, consequent to the conclusion on August 1, 1984 of the remuneration rise action, of the bonus for uninterrupted length of service, the annual share of bonuses, the fund for outstanding results and for encouraging the export. It was pointed out that the use of the population's money resources in 1984 was influenced the positive by the income rises, the level and structure of the goods stock and services as well as by the evolution of the prices and tariffs. The population's money availabilities on December 31, 1984 were by 8.7 per cent bigger than at the beginning of the same year.

The Executive Political Committee pointed out that the implementation of the plan provisions for this year and for the entire 1981-1985 period, as well as the thorough preparation of the ensuing five-year plan created the premises required so that concomitantly with improving the material production, the national wealth, a further enhancement may be provided to the incomes of the working people as well as a permanent improvement of the welfare and standard of civilization of the entire people.

4. Production and Deliveries of Exportables

During the meeting a paper was read regarding the implementation of the export production and deliveries. Related to this, President Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out the need for all the enterprises that have export-related tasks to take firm measures in view of implementing them under the best circumstances while making up for the arrears noted in the first months of the year, as soon as possible. All the problems related to a proper run of the production on exportables shall be solved before the 20th of each month, so that during the first days of the ensuing month the plan in this respect may be implemented to the letter and the delivery of all ordered materials proceed on time.

During the meeting of the Executive Political Committee a paper was read concerning the progress of the spring agricultural campaign and another regarding the implementation of the programme for rising the coal production.

Focuses on Agriculture

AU122021 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Excerpts] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, today chaired a meeting of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee.

A paper on the spring agricultural campaign was presented during the meeting of the Political Executive Committee. The paper assessed that soil preparation and sowing operations have intensified in recent days throughout the country; the quality of these operations is good in the majority of countries. The Political Executive Committee also urged party bodies and organizations, working people in agriculture, and agricultural bodies to take further energetic action to make maximum use of the favorable rainfalls these days, so as to ensure -- by properly organizing activities and mobilizing all manpower in village and available mechanical means -- that the spring sowing is completed as soon as possible, before 20 April.

The committee asked that the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, the county party committee, and people's councils, while properly organizing all activities, to also carry out rigorous on-the-spot checks on how agricultural operations are proceeding and how equality agrotechnical parameters are being observed, with a view to attaining higher crops this year, crops that can meet the requirements of the national economy and public supplies.

The Political Executive Committee also examined a paper on implementation of the program to increase coal production. The committee estimated that serious shortcomings continue to be obvious in this sector, particularly in utilizing existing capacities and manpower, something which causes results to be below the possibilities of our coal industry and the requirements of the national economy. Recommendations were made for the adoption of certain technical and organizational measures aimed at eliminating existing shortcomings and granting concrete assistance to certain large coal producing units, in order to attain the envisaged plan production rates and quantities and recover as soon as possible the arrears registered in the first months of this year. In this respect, the committee established precise tasks and responsibilities devolving upon certain members of the government and the Political Executive Committee, in connection with ensuring the expedient fulfillment of the program for increasing the coal and energy production envisaged for the year.

The Political Executive Committee also resolved certain topical issues of party-state activity.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES VISITING PRC PARLIAMENTARIANS

AU121844 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 12/4/1985 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received, on April 12, a Chinese parliamentary delegation, led by Geng Biao, member of the Standing Committee of the Central Consultative Commission of the Chinese Communist Party, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, chairman of the Commission for Foreign Relations of the National People's Congress, now on an official friendship visit to Romania.

Nicolae Ceausescu was conveyed most cordial wishes from Hu Yaobang, secretary-general of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party, Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Consultative Commission of the Chinese Communist Party, Li Xiannian, president of the People's Republic of China, Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, Peng Zen, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and asked that Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian, Zhao Ziyang and Peng Zhan be conveyed a warm salute and best wishes.

During the interview, which passed in a warm, comradely atmosphere, satisfaction was expressed at the fine relations of friendship and cooperation between the two parties, countries and peoples, which develop continuously, in keeping with summit understandings. The belief was expressed that there were possibilities to further expand and diversify political, economic, technico-scientific and cultural cooperation and collaboration in other domains of common concern.

Important aspects of the international life were approached with emphasis on the two countries' identical or similar positions on major contemporary issues.

It was stressed that under the current particularly serious international circumstances, energetic action should be taken to check the dangerous course of events, to halt the arms race and pass on to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament first of all, for a world of peace and understanding on our planet. Likewise, reference was made to the importance of a global resolution of economic questions, of problems related to underdevelopment, the foreign debts included, to the establishment of a new international economic order, so as to ensure the faster economic and social progress of all states, of the developing countries, first of all.

During the interview, emphasis was placed on the need to put an end to all military conflicts, to solve them peacefully, by negotiations.

Highlighting the particular contribution the parliamentarians in the two countries have made to the development of bilateral relations, Nicolae Ceausescu underscored the important role parliaments and parliamentarians ought to play in the settlement of present-day major issues, in the interests of peace, detente and cooperation among nations.

Andrei, Pungan Meet Delegation

AU131706 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1648 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 13/4/1985 -- Stefan Andrei, Romanian foreign minister, had an interview with a Chinese parliamentary delegation, led by Geng Biao, member of the Standing Committee of the Central Consultative Commission of the Chinese Communist Party, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, chairman of the Commission for Foreign Relations of the National People's Congress, now on an official friendship visit to Romania.

Stress was laid on the relations of productive cooperation between Romania and People's China, bilaterally and internationally, views were exchanged on world political developments.

On the same day, the Chinese guests met with Vasile Pungan, Romanian minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation.

Aspects were discussed related to the amplification and diversification of mutual goods exchanges and economic cooperation between Romania and People's China and the wish was expressed to further deepen the bilateral economic cooperation.

5TH DAY OF USTASHA 'TERRORISTS' TRIAL REPORTED

LD121816 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1233 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] Varazdin, 12 Apr (TANJUG) -- Bozidar Deglin, a 30-year-old mechanic from Kracevec village, Novi Marof Municipality and an employee of the Zagreb Paper Mill, was interrogated today, the 5th day of the trial of the Ustasha terrorists being held before the Varazdin District Court's Grand Council. It again became clear today that this terrorist group's plans regarding both the "Croat National Council" and the "Movement for Croatian Statehood" and their "Croat Militant Society" terrorist unit were dreadful and would have certainly caused many casualties and material damage if it weren't for the fact that its members were captured in a timely manner and thus prevented from implementing their actions.

On this occasion Bozidar Deglin chose not to repeat his statement made during the inquest, thus attempting to minimize the extent of his guilt. He nevertheless went on to say that he had made his statement freely and in the presence of his lawyer. However, he tried to justify his statement by saying he had been in a state of depression at that time. Still, he could not deny that he belonged to the "troika" consisting of the leader, 40-year-old Stjepan Deglin, 30-year-old Ivan Tuksa, and himself, and had carried out a series of concrete terrorist actions.

He was given a camera by Stjepan to photograph militia stations, military installations, shops, and other places where people gather and where explosive devices could be planted. He actually used up two rolls of film for this purpose. Stjepan Deglin also asked him to find an area suitable for hiding terrorists and where they could stay illegally. Being a hunter and gamekeeper in his village, Bozidar was just the right person to carry out this task. Bozidar also had a duplicating machine and a typewriter Stjepan Deglin brought from the FRG. In woods near Kracevec village, these two tested an explosive device that Deglin made himself and brought from the FRG. Bozidar also used to receive propaganda material which advocated, among other things, Croatia's seccession from Yugoslavia. He also wrote the slogan "Long live Free Croatia" on the primary school building in Visoko village.

The trial continues Monday, 15 April, with the interrogation of Ivan Tuksa and the rest of the accused.

ZAGREB TERRORIST SUSPECT DENIES ALL CHARGES

LD121641 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1453 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] Zagreb 12 Apr (TANJUG) -- The 2d day of the trial of 11 persons accused of terrorist activity before the Zagreb District Court's Grand Council, chaired by Ilija Ivanic, witnessed the interrogation of the first accused, 36-year-old Filip Bagic, a lawyer from Zelina. The indictment charges him with having established contact with the Ustasha terrorist organization abroad with the aim of carrying out enemy activity against the SFRY, and with having brought enemy propaganda material into the country as well as weapons, ammunition, and explosive devices in order to carry out terrorist activity. The indictment also says he had organized two- and three-member groups in the country comprising like-minded persons.

In his defense, Filip Bagic, as expected, continued to deny the charges with "explanations" for every charge. He said he received several copies of papers and books by Ustasha emigres and a bag containing some "promotional literature" and spray cans from Stjepan Deglin (currently on trial in Varazdin for terrorist activity), for the sole reason of holding them for Deglin until he had returned home.

According to the agreement with Deglin, he was to have given some of Deglin's possessions to Ivo Tubanovic (sentenced in Osijek to 14 years imprisonment for terrorist activity). Bagic asserts "he did not know" that those spray cans contained explosives and that he only learned of this in the course of the investigation. In denying the charges made against him, Bagic also stressed he had never asserted that "Croatia is being plundered" because he did not have precise information to make such an assertion. He added within this context that he had never spoken in favor of destroying our sociopolitical order and particularly emphasized that he was "absolutely in favor of self-management and nonalignment" because these are, in his words, Yugoslavia's two greatest achievements.

As regards the distribution of spray cans and felt-tipped pens for writing enemy slogans, in particular the sticker bearing the Ustasha emigres' telephone number from which "true" information can be obtained, Bagic said he has not taken this seriously at all but considered it just "a game." The trial resumes Monday with further interrogation of the first accused, Filip Bagic.

CROATIAN ASSEMBLY STUDIES OMISSIONS IN SEKS CASE

LD122238 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2030 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] Zagreb, April 12 (TANJUG) -- The municipal and district courts in Osijek, Yugoslav Republic of Croatia, have made omissions in the case of lawyer Vladimir Seks, sentenced to seven months imprisonment for anti-Yugoslav propaganda, the Croatian Republic Assembly established today. The assembly based its conclusion on the fact that nearly four years had passed from the time proceedings were instituted against Seks until he started serving his sentence. The republican assembly also established an omission on the part of Croatian Justice and Administration Secretariat, which failed to intervene when the Osijek court authorities delayed bringing in Seks to serve his sentence. However, not a single of the procedural omissions has been established to have been intentional, as the Croatian Assembly reported.

The conduct of the Lawyers' Association of Croatia, whose disciplinary board had put off seven times the debate on Sek's illegal activities was termed impermissible by the republican assembly. The board had accepted Seks's health certificates which later proved false and for which the doctors who had signed them will be held responsible, as the Croatian Assembly decided today.

In today's assembly debate, the "Seks case" was qualified as basically marginal and it was noted that Seks had made publicity for himself with the "spectacular" role he played at the trial of six for anti-Yugoslav propaganda in Belgrade this past winter. At the Belgrade trial, Seks joined the special propaganda warfare waged against Yugoslavia, as the Croatian Assembly noted.

ASSEMBLY CALLS OFFICIAL 'RESPONSIBLE' FOR ARRESTS

LD122022 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1747 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] Zagreb, April 12 (TANJUG) -- The relieved secretary for the home affairs of the Republic of Croatia, western Yugoslavia, and relieved member of the leadership of Croatia, Pavle Gazi, bears a considerable part of responsibility in the affairs of accusing and putting several economic leaders in Croatia under arrest.

Such was the evaluation reached by the Assembly of Croatia while considering a round-off information on a report submitted by Croatia's foreign exchange inspection which suspected 12 enterprises three years ago of "badly done jobs," "capital export," and "endangering the economic power" of Yugoslavia.

In 1982, Croatia's foreign exchange inspection established a damage of 110.8 million dollars, of which three-quarters at INA, Yugoslavia's biggest enterprise of Zagreb.

On the basis of unlawful methods and problematic pieces of information from individuals, the foreign exchange inspection informed Gazi about everthing and he, without checking the facts, ordered that put under arrest be some people whom the court acquitted on evidence later and previous measures rated as ungrounded.

This was, in brief, a report the Assembly of Croatia adopted today, insisting that now concrete measures should be established against the one-time head of Croatia's foreign exchange inspection, Ilija Stojakovic, at present an official at the federal foreign exchange inspectorate in Belgrade.

SPILJAK VIEWS 'ORGANIZED ANTICOMMUNIST CAMPAIGN'

AU131710 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Apr 85 p 6

[Excerpts] Topusko, 6 Apr (TANJUG) -- The economic situation, or rather the difficulties we are facing, have made an imprint on all the events in our society in recent years.

This is an assessment by Mika Spiljak, president of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the LC of Croatia, made in a speech on current political events to the participants of a conference of aktivists of the commissions for the activities of Communists among young people.

In his speech, Spiljak stressed that it has become popular to sling mud at everthing that has been achieved in the country. All the results are being disputed, and obviously it is a matter of an organized anticommunist campaign. Marxism, Leninism, and socialism are attacked. This is present in various journals and in public discussions, and some even go so far as to demand equating those who fought for freedom with those who were on the side of the enemy.

The LC and other subjective forces, Spiljak continued, have long been passive. Such tendencies were disregarded, ideological and political struggle was neglected, and therefore the protagonists of these tendencies could take many liberties. However, Spiljak said, there is no flirting with such forces, and the LC has adopted a sharper and more resolute course. However, because of our long passivity, this does not go over well anywhere in our country; the economic situation is also simply not being sorted out; and one does not enter easily into ideological battles.

Lack of responsibility in implementing decisions is our greatest shortcoming and weakness in work, and the consequence is a slow changing of the existing situation. The cadre policy was another important field which met with much criticism in the general party debate. Therefore, Spiljak said, we enter the forthcoming elections with fresh criteria which will be publicly discussed and which must help us to change many things in the cadre policy through broad democratic discussions.

BORBA ON ROLES OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE, PRESIDIUM

AU121824 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Apr 85 p 2

[V. Vignjevic article: "Changed Roles"]

[Excerpts] Even a quite superficial comparison of numerous party sessions with the effects of these sessions shows that they are below the minimum of productivity.

The search for an answer is not at all easy. On this occasion, we would draw attention merely to one extremely important question, the question of relations between the LCY Central Committee and its Presidium, not only because the tendency toward federalization, toward an uncritical transfer of the delegate scheme to the highest organ of the LCY between congresses is certainly one of the greatest shortcomings of party work, but also because the beginnings of microfederalization are now at work in the central committees of the republic and provinces, too.

Intertwined With Power

To avoid confusion, something should be cleared up at the very beginning. It is too much taken for granted that an equally great evil, unitarianism, is hiding behind the pillorying of federalization. But the interchange of these two does not lead anywhere, and matters should not be confused here. The fact that democratic centralism is pushed back by federalization and consensus only shows that the top party leaderships are excessively intertwined with state and executive power and have frequently lost a revolutionary and critical attitude toward them.

But let us return to the relationship between the Central Committee and the Presidium. It seems that their roles are mixed up, and that the LCY Central Committee has less and less influence in practical activities and the Presidium is taking over a growing part of the work. Anyhow, the announced discussion of the work of the LCY Central Committee at the upcoming 17th session will certainly not be able to avoid this question.

Let us take a fresh example from January this year, connected with some contradictory statements by party officials about the stabilization program and the political system. "...It is the obligation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium to draw attention to those organizations and organs of the LC which do not implement the decisions and positions of the Central Committee...." Unfortunately, no great changes have yet been seen in the work of the Presidium, despite the sharply expressed request at the latest Central Committee session that the Presidium should say which individuals or republics deviate from the agreed policy.

Some statutory provisions, and the standing rules based on them, indicate a possible reason for the inadequate activities of either forum. What is missing, above all, is the regulation of the question of responsibility. Of course responsibility is mentioned, but only in general and declarative terms. Thus, there is no article dealing with resignation or dismissal, for instance.

Furthermore, an initiative to convene the LCY conference may be taken by the Presidium, the central committee of a republic, or the provincial committee of a province. Neither the LCY Statute nor the standing rules give this right to a member of the LCY Central Committee. One should not be surprised that initiatives to convene a conference before the congress, which were very loudly heard at the recent sessions of the Central Committee when voiced by some Central Committee members, did not succeed.

Both the statute and the standing rules of the LCY Central Committee stress the role of the Central Committee in developing active cooperation with the LC organs in the republics and provinces. What happens, however, if cooperation is lacking? Such a case is not envisaged. However, when it is a question of the function and the role of the highest organ between congresses, it is interesting that the terms "examines, coordinates..." are chiefly used. On the other hand, as regards the Presidium, Article 3 clearly indicates that it moves, organizes, and initiates the activities in the LCY as a whole. Surely the matter should be turned the other way round.

Furthermore, although the sessions of the Presidium are as a rule closed, there is no word about it in the standing rules but, concerning the Central Committee, it is said that its sessions are public, though they can also be closed if it so decides.

Finally, it will not be amiss to say that the part of the statute which deals with the place and role of the Presidium is much larger than the part concerning the LCY Central Committee. This surely is very indicative in itself.

We can thus see that all these problems should be well examined. In this connection, are not the forced sessions of the Presidium every week superfluous? The sessions as a rule last a long time, farfrom the eyes of the public. Why do these sessions also discuss questions which are not in the power of the Presidium; are votes taken when decisions are made, and if not, why not?

In conclusion, let us note the assessment that the members in the general party debate were justified in addressing sharp criticism to the work of both the LCY Central Committee and its Presidium. It means it is time that all this, including the statutory shortcomings which obviously have affected the behavior of their members, should be perceived.

In the first year after the 12th congress, when the Central Committee unanimously and without any discussion adopted the report on the work of the Presidium, this was not achieved. Can it be achieved this year, the year before the congress?

VOJVODINA PRESIDENT: NO CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES

AU131800 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Apr 85 p 6

[TANJUG report]

[Text] Nandor Major, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, yesterday visited Novkabel, the Novi Sad cables plant, and on this occasion had talks with workers of the collective, which employs more than 3,600, on most topical problems of economic stabilization and the further building of the political system.

About Relations Within the SR of Serbia

In his conversation with Novkabel workers yesterday, Nador Major also referred to relations within the SR of Serbia. Recently, Major said, the public has been exposed not only to the usual campaign in a part of the press, directed toward changing the constitutional position of the province, but also to various provocative statements by some high officials outside Vojvodina. Self-assured statements are again made to the effect that constitutional changes will be made in connection with relations within the SR of Serbia. It is said that the present constitional provisions are on the line of the irredentists' demands.

It is said that because the provincial leaders are burdened with statism, there is no ideological unity as regards the state of relations in the SR of Serbia. All this and many other things, Major remarked, are being said despite the fact that it was clearly concluded at the 18th session of the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia and at the 16th session of the Central Committee of the LCY that relations within the republic must develop on the basis of the present constitutional provisions, or rather that there must be no constitutional changes in the position of the republics and provinces. Despite statements opposed to the positions of the LC of Serbia and the LCY, nobody is called on the carpet; statements are also made by people who otherwise warn us that democratic centralism applies to the whole of the SR of Serbia, Nandor Major said.

Since the liberation, Nandor Major, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, pointed out, and particularly since the adoption of the present constitution, Vojvodina -- with its stable political relations and exemplary relations among the nationalities -- has been one of the stabilizing factors in Yugoslavia. Even now, no nationalist forces nor any bourgeois right forces are causing problems in it. To say that the present constitutional position of the province goes along with irredentists' demands, knowing all this, is a ridiculous political lie.

One of the Most Open Communities

According to Major, Vojvodina can be such a stable and stabilizing factor in Yugoslavia only if it continues along its present development road. Such development is most beneficial to Vojvodina and to the SR of Serbia. All politically mature and far-seeing citizens know this and realize this very well. Finally, Vojvodina, as nobody has ever disputed, is one of the most open larger sociopolitical communities in cooperation with all other parts of the country, and the greatest part of this cooperation is being realized within the SR of Serbia. In principle, for the sake of strengthening unity and togetherness, Vojvodina will further develop this cooperation on constitutional foundations and in accordance with its own as well as wider, well perceived interests. It seems that such a place and role of Vojvodina in Yugoslavia actually disturbs some people. But Vojvodina will never yield to pressure -- in the name of the struggle against republic and provincial enclosures -- designed to enclose it within the republic. There can be no constitutional changes in the position of the provinces without negative consequences for the development relations and stability in Yugoslavia. Indeed, the leadership of the SR of Serbia has not requested such changes. The sense of the public statements by some responsible people is received with concern by the working people, members of all the peoples and nationalities in Vojvodina and of the community at large, Nandor Major said.

BRIEFS

TRADE WITH DEVELOPING COUNTRIES -- Yugoslav exports to developing countries in 1984 amounted to $1.68 billion, which was a 14-percent decrease, and imports from developing countries amounted to $2.70 billion, which was 3 percent less than in 1983. Among the developing countries, Iraq, Iran, Libya, Algeria, and Egypt account for 71 percent of exports and 60 percent of imports. The target for Yugoslav trade with developing countries in the current 5-year period is 26 percent of overall foreign trade, but in fact it does not exceed 17 percent. [Summary] [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Mar 85 p 4 AU]